FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

CONGRESS.

Amending the Enforcement Act.

JAPANESE INDEMNITY.

An Oversight in the Pension Bill.

THE TARIFF AND TAX.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1872.

SENATE.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPORTIONMENT.

MR. THURMAN, from the Committee of Conference on the supplementary apportionment bill, made a report, recommending that the Senate recede from its amendment. The report was concurred in.

SOLDIERS' HOMESTEAD BILL.

The bill to amend the soldiers and sailors homestead act was passed.

FRENCH ARMS SALES.

MR. ANTHONY announced that the Committee on Printing was prepared to report a resolution to print extra copies of the report of the Committee on French arms sales, but as the Chairman of that committee (Hamlin) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) were not in their seats, he withheld the report.

LOUISIANA ELECTIONS.

MR. KELLOGG called up the House bill to prescribe the time for electing Presidential electors in Louisiana.

At the expiration of the morning hour it went over.

ARMY APPROPRIATION.

MR. WEST submitted a report from the Committee of Conference on the army appropriation bill, which was concurred in.

BUILDINGS IN FORT LEAVENWORTH.

In regard to the appropriation for buildings in Fort Leavenworth, a new Committee of Conference was appointed.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

MR. COLE from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the sundry civil service expenses appropriation bill, with amendments, of which the principal are as follows: New paragraphs are inserted appropriating $98,000 for continuing the survey of Indian reservations during the present fiscal year; $50,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to collect captured and abandoned property and take testimony as to claims against the United States; $251,000 for paying Creek orphan claims of 1832, and $813,000 for paying Montana Indian war claims.

The committee recommend striking out the appropriation of $250,008 for the payment of claims for carrying the mails in the Southern States previous to May 31, 1861.

TARIFF AND TAX.

Consideration of the tariff and tax bill was resumed.

A motion of MR. WRIGHT'S to leave the present tax on tobacco unchanged was lost—yeas 17, nays 32.

An amendment fixing the tax on tobacco at 24 cents per pound was agreed to.

MR. CONKLING offered an amendment extending the time within which tobacco, &c., now stored in bonded warehouses may be withdrawn to one year from the passage of this act, which was agreed to—yeas 37, nays 25.

The provisions adopted by the House abolishing the storage of tobacco in export bonded warehouses, except for immediate export, was agreed to, with an amendment providing that all tobacco in bonded warehouses when this act takes effect shall pay the new tax.

MR. FERRY (Mich.) offered an amendment providing that the stamp tax should be taken of matches on the 1st of July, instead of the 1st of October. Agreed to.

The amendment of the Finance Committee for the repeal of the stamp taxes imposed by schedules B and C, section 170, of the act of June 30, 1864, was agreed to.

A motion of MR. SHERMAN to retain the stamp tax on brokers was rejected.

The section repealing the law authorizing the payment of moieties to informers was discussed until five o'clock, when the Senate took a recess until 7:30.

Evening Session.—The Senate reassembled at 7:30 P. M. The Tariff and Tax bill was proceeded with, and the section discontinuing moieties to informers adopted.

An additional section, remitting all taxes assessed but not collected from ship builders and manufacturers under section 4 of the Internal Revenue act of March 31, 1868, was adopted.

The additional section was then adopted, by the Finance Committee directing the President on or before the 1st of August, 1873, to reduce the number of internal revenue districts to sixty, and requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to reduce the internal revenue force to as small a number as is consistent with the performance of the reduced duties of the service, being under consideration, MR. SHERMAN moved that the reduction take place on October 1, 1872.

After debate, the motion of MR. Trumbull was lost—ayes 17, noes 34.

The amendment of the committee was then agreed to.

Other additional sections were adopted providing that all suits for the recovery of any tax or penalty erroneously collected shall be commenced within two years after the cause of action occurred, claims occurring prior to the passage of this act to be commenced within one year from its passage.

On motion of MR. MORRILL (Vt), section eight was amended to provide that all goods in bond on the day that this act takes effect, on which duty has been paid, shall be entitled to a refund amounting to the difference between the duties paid and the duties imposed by this act.

MR. SAWYER moved as an amendment the House bill providing for the appointment of a commission on the subject of wages and hours of labor and division of profits between labor and capital of the United States.

MR. CARPENTER characterized the whole proposition as utterly ridiculous, and not worthy of a moment's consideration.

Messrs. SAWYER and WILSON defended the bill as a wise and most proper measure.

MR. SCOTT called up the House bill in relation to the Centennial International Exhibition to be held in Philadelphia, in 1876. It was passed.

At 10:30 P. M., without further action, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

MISSOURI RIVER BRIDGES.

On motion of MR. SAWYER, the Senate bills authorizing the construction of railroad bridges across the Missouri river at Omaha and Brownsville, Nebraska, were passed.

ASSIGNABLE LAND GRANTS.

The bill to issue assignable land grants for soldiers and sailors came up, but the House refused to second the previous question—67 to 77—and the bill went over.

LOUISIANA ELECTIONS.

MR. BUTLER (Mass.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill fixing the Congressional and Presidential elections in Louisiana on the same day. Agreed to.

OVERSIGHT IN THE PENSION BILL.

MR. GARFIELD called attention to a clause contained in a bill passed the other day increasing pensions for disabilities. The words "or any disability to a degree for which there is no other provision in the act, thirteen dollars a month," would necessarily raise all invalid pensions to thirteen dollars.

MR. MOORE, chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, explained that it was an oversight which could easily be remedied by the conference committee.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

MR. HALSEY, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a bill appropriating $200,000 for a site and buildings for a Custom House and Postoffice in Port Huron, Mich. Passed.

MR. TUNER, from the same committee, reported a like bill for Nashville, Tenn., appropriating $150,000. Passed.

HOLIDAY.

MR. CAMPBELL moved to adjourn over to-morrow, Decoration Day, but withdrew the motion at the request of Messrs. Garfield and Dawes, in order that the Tariff bill might be sent to the conference committee, it being expected that the Senate would dispose of it to-night.

JAPANESE INDEMNITY.

MR. BANKS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to release the Government of Japan from the payment of the balance of the indemnity fund remaining unpaid under the convention of October 22, 1864, amounting to $375,000.

After considerable discussion by Messrs. WILLARD and others, the bill was passed without the yeas and nays.

BUSINESS ON THE SPEAKER'S TABLE.

MR. DAWES moved to suspend the rules and proceed to the business on the Speaker's table. Negatived.

There are seventy-two Senate bills on the Speaker's table, the supplementary civil rights bill being the last but five.

CONFERENCE REPORT.

MR. DICKEY presented a conference report on the army appropriation bill, which was agreed to.

The conferees had been unable to agree on the question of appropriating $200,000 for buildings at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, the Senate conferees insisting on that item being retained. After a long discussion, the House refused to recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment, and the matter was referred to the same conference committee.

JUDICIAL.

MR. WILSON (Ind.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to divide the State of Illinois into three judicial districts. Agreed to—yeas 136, nays 46.

FLORIDA CONTESTED ELECTION.

The Florida contested election case was continued until the next session, with leave to take further testimony.

AMENDING THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

MR. BUTLER (Mass.) from the Ku-Klux Committee, reported a bill to amend the enforcement act in regard to elections. The reporting of this bill was the signal for the opposition to resort to preliminary tactics to prevent a vote.

MR. HOLMAN opened the ball by a motion to adjourn, supplemented by a motion of MR. WOOD that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Friday next. The alternation of these two motions, which are always in order, may occupy the time of the House indefinitely.

After several votes by yeas and nays, the Democrats showing no sign of yielding and many Republicans not coming to keep up the useless contest, the motion to adjourn was carried—yeas 102, nays 88.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1872. NUMBER 130.

NEW YORK.

The Labor Question.

SUIT AGAINST A RAILROAD.

Judge Barnard's Case.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

NEW YORK, May 29, 1872.

JUDGE BARNARD'S CASE.

At a meeting of the Bar Association, held last evening, Samuel J. Tilden made an address recounting the services of the Association in the cause of reform. He did not think that Barnard's trial would be favorable to the accused. The managers had as their counsel two of the ablest of lawyers, Judges Comstock and Vancott, and it was announced that the managers of the Assembly had invited additional aid from the Association.

PENCIL FACTORY DESTROYED.

The large brick building occupied by Faber & Co. as a pencil manufactory, took fire early this morning, and together with several squatters' shanties, the occupants of which had to flee for their lives, was totally consumed. Loss over $100,000. Supposed to be insured.

Later.—Faber & Co.'s loss by fire this morning, it is now estimated, will reach $200,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown. The building was owned by John Ashbahs, who estimates his loss at $35,000; fully insured. None of the adjoining buildings were destroyed, as at first reported.

SUIT AGAINST A RAILROAD.

A New York firm has brought suit in the Supreme Court in behalf of some stockholders of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company of South Carolina against the President and Executive Committee of the road. The offence charged is misappropriation of funds of the company, and the complaint alleges that in accordance with a bill passed by the South Carolina Legislature last March, four hundred thousand dollars of bonds of the company, guaranteed by the State, were exchanged for revenue bond scrip, which was to be receivable by the State for taxes. The complaint further alleges that the President of the road, Jno. J. Patterson, obtained possession of $1,800,000 of this scrip, and obtained control upon a portion of it, divided the money and scrip among his personal friends and members of the South Carolina Legislature. The complaint alleges also that the Treasurer of the State of South Carolina received $50,000. Judge Ingraham granted an order to show cause why the injunction should not be issued and a receiver appointed. The question was argued before Judge Leonard to-day whether the Courts of this State have jurisdiction in the matter, as the plaintiffs are non-residents. A decision was reserved.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The strike for eight hours appears extending to all trades and laborious occupations. The workingmen propose to issue an address to the people explaining the necessity for the present movement, and justifying their cause. They also contemplate to form a league against the piano makers, and that delegates get from the workingmen in their respective shops fifteen cents a month, all money thus collected to be deposited with the general treasurer, and used to support any general movement for the advantage of the trade.

Messrs. Steinway & Co. say they will not yield to the present demands. They are willing, however, to agree to nine hours' work and fifteen per cent. advance. Their workmen this afternoon refused to accept the compromise, and most of them joined the strikers.

INJUNCTION APPLIED FOR.

Henry N. Smith has applied for an injunction against the Pacific Mail Company allowing any vote by proxy to reduce their capital stock, from purchasing any stock for the company except in open market, and from incurring any debt against the company for such shares.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

The Committee of Seventy have prepared an elaborate address to the people of New York. It is mainly a vindication of the instrument usually called the Seventy's Charter, and an analysis of the argument of the Governor by which he justified his veto.

FALL OF A CAUSEWAY.

The causeway in the course of construction over Jersey City meadows, known as Montgomery street continuation, gave way last night. About two thousand feet of roadway, with all the mason work, went down.

SALES OF SCRANTON COAL.

The sales of Scranton coal to-day ranged from $3 37½ to $3 37 for lump; $3 25 to $3 40 for steamboat; $3 40 to $3 57½ for grate; $3 50 to $3 52½ for egg; $3 62½ to $3 90 for stove, and $3 47½ to $3 55 for chestnut.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Well grounded political advices represent that Colfax will be given the renomination at the Philadelphia Convention. It is understood that he has the support of a majority if not all of the New York delegation.

SENSIBLE LABORERS.

The rival laborers on the Second and Fourth avenue railroads on Eighty-sixth street arrogantly at work, and express a determination to let the companies fight the matter in the Courts.

MICHIGAN.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

DETROIT, May 29.—The Assembly has disposed of the reports of the Finance and Mileage Committees. Six cents per member has been fixed upon as the assessment for Assembly purposes for next year. The Directors of the theological seminaries have been duly elected by ballot. An extended and important report from the Committee on the polity of the Church has been adopted, altering the mode of ordaining Elders, erecting the Presbytery of Montana, and determining other points relating to the internal polity of the Church. A committee has been appointed to consider the propriety of adopting some uniform method of publicly recognizing persons admitted to the Church, and if they see fit, to propose to the next Assembly appropriate forms for this purpose. An appeal from the Presbytery of Brooklyn on the subject of women occupying the pulpits of our churches was answered as follows: "That there is no necessity for a change in the constitution of the Church, and the memorialists are referred to the Deliverance of 1832, which expresses the judgment of this Assembly." This action declares that meetings of pious women by themselves for conversation and prayer are entirely approved. But to teach and exhort, or lead in prayer in public and promiscuous assemblies, is clearly forbidden to women in the holy oracles.

Afternoon Session.—The Assembly this P. M. discussed a report touching the Presbyterian relation of certain ministers of the church. The report was presented proposing an overture to be sent down to the Presbyteries altering the constitution so as to provide distinctly for a limited term of service in the Eldership. A minority report was presented declaring sufficient the judicial decision already made. Both reports were laid on the table.

The moderator, Dr. Nichols, with Dr. E. F. Hatfield, Wm. Adam, Jno. C. Backers, Tryon Edwards and T. Ralston Smith, were appointed to consider and report next year upon methods of publicly recognizing persons received to membership in the Church.

A very full and cordial vote of thanks was passed to all who have entertained the Assembly, and in various ways promoted the comfort and pleasure of its members. The resolution was warmly supported by Rev. Theodore F. Brown, after which the Moderator, Rev. A. T. Pierson, the pastor of the church, and Rev. Dr. Hogarth, were heard from.

At a little before five o'clock this afternoon a very laborious, but very delightful, session of the Assembly was closed, and the Assembly was dissolved by the Moderator, and another Assembly was directed to meet on the third Thursday of May, 1873, in the Central Presbyterian church in the city of Baltimore.

BOSTON.

The Fisheries—The Eight Hour Question.

BOSTON, May 29.—The Association of New England Fish and Salt Dealers held a meeting to-day, and passed resolutions urging upon the national legislature the importance of at once enacting necessary laws to carry the fishery clauses of the treaty into effect, in order that the fishermen may, without further delay, be able to make arrangements for the prosecution of the fisheries without the risk of interference on the coast of the British provinces.

THE EIGHT HOUR QUESTION.

The Boston Eight Hour League held a convention to-day. About 200 were present. Resolutions were adopted demanding legislation regulating hours of labor, and declaring that whether the masses endorse Grant or Greeley depends entirely on the question which of the two will be the most likely to secure the legislation demanded. Letters endorsing the movement were read from Hon. H. C. Dawes, Senator Wilson, Gen. Butler, Mrs. Livermore, and others.

NASHVILLE.

Prof. Atkins' Last Balloon Ascension.

NASHVILLE, May 29.—Professor Atkins, an attache of Mike Lipman's "Queen City Circus," which exhibited at Decatur, Alabama, on Monday, ascended with a hot air balloon during the afternoon. The balloon became detached from the windlass fixing its altitude, and ascended to the height of half a mile, when it rapidly descended into the Tennessee river. Atkins succeeded in getting out of the basket after a desperate effort, having got entangled in the ropes, and attempted to swim ashore. A fisherman in a canoe went to his assistance, but failed to rescue the unfortunate aronaut. He sank and was drowned. His corpse has not been recovered. The balloon was saved. Atkins seems to have had a presentiment of the misfortune, as he remarked as the balloon started, "This is my last ascension."

Mines Suspended.

SCRANTON, May 29.—Two mines of the Delaware and Hudson Company, one at Carbondale, and the other at Olyphant, suspended operations, in order to reduce the production of coal. The two mines throw out of employment 700 men and boys, and decrease the production of coal 3,000 tons per day.

FOREIGN.

The Spanish Cabinet Muddle.

PLOT AGAINST AMADEUS.

Lieut. Grant Presented to Czar Alexander.

LECTURE ON THE TREATY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

LONDON, May 29.—Montague Bernard, who was one of the members of the Joint High Commission, delivered a lecture last night at Oxford, on the treaty of Washington. In the course of his remarks, he said circumstances prevented him from replying to the accusations which had been made of carelessness and too implicit reliance on the understandings on the part of the British members of the Commission. The Speaker gave the highest praise to the American Government and people, for the good temper displayed by them throughout the negotiations.

MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 29.—The steamer Deutschman, from New York, has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, May 29.—The steamer Hibernian, from Portland, has arrived.

SPAIN.

EXCITEMENT IN BISCAY.

MADRID, May 29.—A dispatch from Bilboa says the action of Marshal Lopez in granting a full pardon to all the insurgents in Biscay who voluntarily surrender, causes great indignation among the residents of that city. There is much excitement, and the inhabitants are manifesting their disapproval of Serrano's leniency.

THE CABINET MUDDLE.

NEW YORK, May 29.—A telegram from Madrid says the following is the state of the crisis in the Cabinet on the presentation of the Budget: It was discovered that twenty million dollars had been taken from the Colonial and used in the Internal Service. It transpired that it had real ly been used in the police spy system, the result of the expenditures of which Sagosta was forced to display even facts which compromise every person of prominence connected with the Spanish Government. Serrano is said to be engaged in a plot to place Rey, the son of the Ex-Queen Isabella, on the throne. Castellar is implicated in the conspiracy to seize all the coin in the Bank of Spain, while King Amadeus is distrustful of all his advisers, and is asking his father's advice about the expediency of calling in Prussian aid.

AUDIENCE WITH THE KING.

MADRID, May 29.—Gen. Sickles, United States Minister to Spain, had an audience yesterday with King Amadeus.

RUSSIA.

LIEUT. GRANT PRESENTED TO THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 29.—Lieut. Frederick D. Grant, while in Moscow on the 18th instant, was presented to Czar Alexander, who happened to be in that city that day.

THE MOUNTAIN FIRES.

A Visit to the Burning Mountains of Pennsylvania—Scenes and Incidents—How the Fire Traveled.

[From the New York World.]

PORT JERVIS, May 29.—Strange, very strange, and most unlikely things have happened in Pennsylvania. Immense hearcabouts of blackened fields, charred and ruined homesteads, and withered brooks, all showing where the scorching tornado of flame has eaten its blasted track. I feel myself at a loss for figurative words in which adequately give an idea of the horribly bare, blank desolation stretching for miles into the surrounding country. Fertile fields, gleaming with the vividly glinting green of growing oats or wheat, giving promise of full, abundant crops; stately trees, rejoicing in the unhampered development of years, and shining in the adorning bravery of many-leaved spring; and even the numerous intersecting roads which been taken to the farmer's care and skill, have all vanished from the surface of the earth, leaving no trace save the melancholy cindery fragments which mark the ground where they were.

For over four weeks not a drop of rain fell upon the parched and thirsty soil; the earth was dry and crumbling, and every breeze, however gentle, floated away thick, powdery puffs of dust; the streams sank daily lower and lower, leaving exposed dense banks of oozing mud from which arose the wan shapes of malaria; many of the smaller streams were dried entirely up, springs ceased to flow, and well buckets came in contact with the bottom, and the Delaware river could be waded at this spot, for the water was lower than one's knees. A fearful drought had settled upon everything with a universal, all absorbing blight. Overhead, thick, dense, and impalpable hung the cloud of smoke curling ever upward from the burning woods. Dimly shone the lazy sun, its disc obscured and looking like a great ball of clouded light, the darkly oppressive glare experienced in the heat seeming to portend some great destruction, vague and vast. Fitful showers of ashes were wafted to us, and the leaves still glowing with evanescent sparks pattered down in weary sequence, and from the distance, faint and dim, came the muffled roar of the fiery tempest.

In Pike county, Pennsylvania, just across the river, the fire swept with its besom of destruction, covering as it went more than seven miles, a large extent of much of the best land in the vicinity. Looking thence, Lucifer and all the storm could be marked by an appearance like that given to the Israelites of old—a cloud of smoke by day, and at night a glowing mass, transfigured and shot through by arrow fires. Futile efforts were made by the inhabitants to stay the fiery ods, erecting the Presbytery of Montana, and determining other points relating to the internal polity of the Church. A committee has been appointed to consider the propriety of adopting some uniform method of publicly recognizing persons admitted to the Church, and if they see fit, to propose to the next Assembly appropriate forms for this purpose. An appeal from the Presbytery of Brooklyn on the subject of women occupying the pulpits of our churches was answered as follows: "That there is no necessity for a change in the constitution of the Church, and the memorialists are referred to the Deliverance of 1832, which expresses the judgment of this Assembly." This action declares that meetings of pious women by themselves for conversation and prayer are entirely approved. But to teach and exhort, or lead in prayer in public and promiscuous assemblies, is clearly forbidden to women in the holy oracles.

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SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE READING CONVENTION.

Democracy Assembled.

THE CLANS MUSTERING.

GREELEY BELOW PAR.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh GAZETTE.]

READING, PA., May 29th.

To-morrow, Decoration day, whilst tens of tens of thousands of grateful and sorrowing hearts will wend their way to silent churchyards to adorn and decorate the graves of the heroes and martyrs who fell during the late war for the preservation of our Union, with the choicest floral offerings of expiring May, there will assemble in this active little city the Convention of the anti-war Democratic party, to make up a State ticket and to inform the world what they are going to do about Horace Greeley. The event recalls many a scene that has died out in public memory—but yet is not entirely forgotten by a few—when the same stripe of people would have denounced the government of Lincoln as a despotism, and the war against rebellion as a fraud and failure, had not higher judgment prevailed. The resolutions then offered in the Reading Convention by one of the big lights now here have been resurrected, and your readers shall have them if a certain nomination is made. But a truce to all this, and to business. The city is rapidly filling up, and so far every hotel is crowded to its utmost capacity. Parlor beds command a premium, and the indications are that the late trains of to-night and to-morrow will so "jam up" the town that private citizens will have to open up their houses to provide for the accommodation of delegates and visitors.

The Convention will be held at the Mishler Hall, quite a handsome and capacious structure, erected by and named after the manufacturer of stomach bitters, who has his factory here. It will probably accommodate about 1,300 people comfortably. It has been decorated with flags on the outside, and evergreens and mottoes inside, presenting quite a nice appearance.

Delegates from all parts of the State have already arrived, and a sort of general caucus meeting was held to-night at the Mansion House, with no result so far as can be ascertained at this hour. A heavy body of citizens from the oil regions press the claims of A. B. McClamont for the gubernatorial nomination, but they are only strong among themselves, eliciting little sympathy outside their own ranks, for their favorite. G. W. Cass, is strong, and it is thought that the battle will be fought between him and Buckalew for the nomination, although McClelland, of Beaver, hopes to come in successfully as a compromise candidate. A. C. Noyes is strong. Hailing from Clinton county, he labors under the advantage of not being generally known in the State, and hence, by many is regarded as an acceptable man.

Five or six campaign clubs are here, numbering nearly one thousand persons in all, and there is hardly no end to the brass bands.

The indications are that Hon. Judge Thompson will have no opposition for the Supreme Bench.

Gen. Wm. Mitchell, of Northampton, it is almost conceded will be candidate for Auditor General, although W. J. Temple of Greene county will closely contest the honor with him.

For Congressmen at large, James P. Barr, of Pittsburgh, George Skinner, of Franklin, and J. H. Brinton, of Chester, are the foremost candidates.

The general feeling is against Greeley. He will not be endorsed, but there are many here who would like to see him adopted. He has no show whatever, and a member from Allegheny has in his pocket an independent resolution calling for a straight Democratic National ticket and platform at the hands of the Baltimore Convention. This will be pressed and from all appearances will be adopted, although at the hotels to-night the expediency men who favor the Cincinnati movement appeared to be numerous enough to afford a lively fight on the question.

The city is alive with excitement to-night. Bands are serenading, public meetings in session and knots of politicians are earnestly discussing the situation on all sides. There will be some hot work to-morrow. C. J. M.

[By Associated Press.]

READING, PA. May 29.—A resolution will be introduced in the Convention to-morrow, instructing the delegates to the Baltimore Convention to vote for no man for President and Vice President who is not an unswerving Democrat. An effort will be made to have this discussed in open Convention. There seems to be determined opposition to the endorsement of Greeley's nomination.

POLITICAL.

Questionable Support for Greeley.

NASHVILLE, May 29.—Andrew J. Kellar, editor of the Memphis *Avalanche*, who arrived here to-day, states that Jefferson Davis has written a letter to Wade Hampton, declaring for Horace Greeley. Davis also adds that the Democratic party has nothing to make a fight on a nomination at Baltimore. As a man, Davis could not refuse to support Greeley for his kindness under the circumstances. The opinion at Memphis to this extent sustained Davis, but it is said that as Alexander H. Stephens and Davis have always disagreed, it follows that as Stephens opposes Greeley, Davis therefore supports him, and the old leaders see the folly of opposing public opinion, and they are unable to lead or to make it, and must follow, willingly or unwillingly.

Reform and Reunion Nomination Demanded.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—The following communication, signed by the Liberal Republicans and Democrats of this city, will be issued to-appear, has been forwarded to the Reform meeting to be held at Steinway Hall in New York city, to-morrow night:

Cincinnati, May 27, 1872.—To William Cullen Bryant, David Wells, Edward Atkinson and those meeting with you in New York on May 30, 1872: Gentlemen—We observe with great pleasure your call for a meeting at Steinway Hall on the 30th inst., and hail with delight so timely an assembly. The flaming wall would in some case rush past with the whirl and dash of a plunging cataract, and in its track would be seen the parched fields faintly darkening, and the houses and fences fiercely leaping, while the main body of flame would be tens of rods away. At the lumber villages of Carter and Gould, Pa.—the two separated only by a stream, named Larry's Creek—the fire broke almost upon the inhabitants so very quickly that scarcely anything was saved. Terrified, hemmed in, surrounded by a blazing wall, they sought refuge upon the thousands of logs lying in the mill-pond near at hand. The fire secured one of the most curious incidents of the fire. As though determined not to relinquish any substance which could be made to burn, the flames came down to the water's edge, pursued the bath-seeking villagers of Gould, and drove away the frightened occupants in dismay. Dashing on, the fire swept over this large mass of floating timber, and, in a short time, there arose from the midst of the pond a fiery furnace heat blown by a tornado. Think of this vast collection of wood, crackling and roaring in one huge flame, while around its lower edge was a continual sizzling as the flame came in contact with the yellowing water, mingled with sharp hissing. It was a picture as grand as it was awful.

Finally came the blessed rain. Big surly clouds mutted high into the sky, and there collected the threatening portent. They grew blacker and blacker; once in a while a keen dazzling flash of lightning sped across their sombre forehands, followed at an interval by the hoarse, low thunder, and gradually these sounds were collected of farself thunder. Thousands were collected in the counties scourged by the fires, with heads upturned and eyes astare, gazing wistfully, painfully at the clouds, praying and hoping, yet hardly daring to hope. In this vicinity the streets were crowded with wide-eyed gazers, all keeping a perfect silence, intent only upon the darkening heavens. A big drop of rain fell upon a man's head; he lifted his arm and looked at it incredulously. Then came another, and still another, and quickly down poured the sheet of driving, drenching water. But who cared for being drenched; relief had come, and fires would be saved. Large, regular men sobbed audibly. Women threw themselves upon their knees and passionately thanked God in inarticulate words for the sweet boon of heaven's charity. Little children joined in the general chorus of thanksgiving. Down poured the rain and down fell the beg. fighting to the last, but at length stifled and choked. The thirsty smoke ascended the billowy masses, sullen and reluctant, but defeated and retiring. So ended the great fires of the spring.

It is not possible at present to even estimate the immense loss caused in Pike, Delaware and Ulster counties, New York; Sussex county, New Jersey; and Pike, Wayne and Monroe counties, Pennsylvania; but it cannot fall short of many millions of dollars. This will include the destruction of crops, timber, cut and uncut; saw mills, with the stock of machinery and logs and boards; bark mills, bridges, plank-roads, farm houses, barns, sheds, cattle, domestic animals, stored produce, fences, and several small villages, where the destruction of individual property has been almost complete. Fortunately I can hear of no lives being lost.

THE CAPITAL.

New Orleans Collectorship

THE LOST BUELL RECORDS.

The Supplemental Article.

NOTHING DEFINITE MADE PUBLIC.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1872.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL ARTICLE.

Secretary Fish to-day received official information from London relative to the supplemental treaty, and made it known to the President. Correspondence is in progress between the two Governments. The British ministry are acting with caution in the premises.

Secretary Fish, having received dispatches from London this afternoon, drove to the capitol, in order to communicate their contents to the President. While the President and Secretary Fish were in the room set apart for the President, Senators Cameron, Morton, Harlan, and other members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, with additional Republican Senators, were seen going into and coming out of the room. There is no doubt but that the conversation was on the subject of our present diplomatic business with Great Britain. Nothing definite, however, could be ascertained concerning the character of the dispatches, but there was a report that the English Ministry hesitate to accept the additional article to the treaty of Washington as modified by the Senate, the waiving of claims for indirect damages not being expressed with sufficient distinctness, the United States merely proposing a new rule to govern the action of the tribunal of arbitration, having the effect to exclude that class of cases. Whatever may be the ultimate disposition of the additional article, it is certain that up to five o'clock this afternoon there had been no definite response from the British Government. Much interest on the subject is expressed in executive, diplomatic and other circles, and an unusually large number of telegrams passed between the two countries to-day.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Cloudy weather and occasional areas of rain from Western Tennessee to Lake Superior, and extending eastward over the northern portion of the Middle States, with easterly to southerly winds; cloudy and possibly threatening weather prevail over the Atlantic States on Thursday, with easterly to southerly winds, and over the Gulf States, with southerly winds. A rising barometer, northerly to westerly winds, and clearing weather extend eastward over the upper lake region to the lower lake region, and over the Ohio valley on Thursday. Dangerous winds not anticipated.

THE LOST RECORDS.

Gen. Tyler, of Connecticut, who was a member of the Buell military commission, writes to a member of Congress, alluding to the investigation commenced during the official year. He says: "If the movement is intended to affect injuriously Gen. Grant, it will be a failure if the records are found or reproduced. Gen. Grant's name will not be found in the records."

THE NEW ORLEANS COLLECTORSHIP.

The President's letter to Collector Casey, at New Orleans, requesting him to resign that office, was dated the 12th of May. Casey's resignation was written on the 17th instant, to take place on the appointment of his successor. It appears that there was difficulty in securing one likely to be acceptable to those concerned.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE CAPITOL.

The President was at the Capitol this afternoon, examining bills presented to him for his signature. Apart from this, his presence had no particular significance.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Who Shall be President.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1872.

The New York *Herald*, which has been an advocate of the election of Mr. Greeley since his nomination at Cincinnati, in summing up yesterday the points of the political situation, gives as its deliberate conclusion that General Grant is secured for the next Presidency. We will pledge ourselves to heartily co-operate with you in such action, or in any other course that you may adopt to secure the end of placing a ticket in the field that shall fully represent the principles embodied in the platform adopted by the Reunion and Reform Convention recently held at Cincinnati. Yours truly, Signed—J. D. Cox, George S. Hoodly, J. R. Stallo, M. W. Cliner, A. C. Cuninis, B. Gratz Brown, John Shillito, Charles Rumerlin, B. Stow, Jr., T. S. Noble, Geo. Ward Nichols, H. L. Burnett, James M. Noble, J. F. Fallett, William Ramsey, J. G. Oldon, Wm. S. Fry, E. H. Reinschmidt, A. Brading, F. J. Mayer, Julius Dexter, and many others.

The communication is also signed by C. Daenzer, of the St. Louis *Anzeiger des Westens*, who was in the city yesterday, and departed for the East last night.

Louisiana Republican Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, May 29.—Pinchback's Republican Convention nominated Warmoth for Governor, and Pinchback for Lieutenant Governor, passed resolutions endorsing the administration of Warmoth, and adjourned to meet on the 19th of June in Baton Rouge.

After adjournment, Pinchback made a speech, stating that he would support the nominee at Philadelphia at all hazards.

CHICAGO.

Delegates to Philadelphia—Coal Heavers on a Strike.

CHICAGO, May 29.—A large number of persons will leave this city to-morrow and on Friday, for Philadelphia, to attend the National Republican Convention. Thirty delegates from California and Oregon reached here to-day, *en route* to Philadelphia.

COAL HEAVERS ON A STRIKE.

Almost two hundred coal heavers are on a strike here. Efforts of the employers to compromise matters having failed, the places of the strikers have been supplied with other men.

CINCINNATI.

Workingmen's Strikes.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—The members of the German Tailors' Union, of this city, are on a strike. They number about two hundred.

The journeymen shoemakers employed upon fine work in the leading shops, struck yesterday, demanding fifty cents advance on shoes. The shoe manufacturers say they are determined to resist the strike, and that they will be able to hold out.

PHILADELPHIA.

Free Transportation to Exhibition.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—The Centennial Commission met again this morning. The Committee on Trade and Transportation made a report, stating that an application should be made to Congress to admit articles for the intended exhibition free of duty, and that Col. Scott had given instructions providing free transportation over the Pennsylvania Railroad to members of the Commission.

The Centennial Commission this afternoon listened to speeches from Durfur of Oregon, Clarkson of Iowa, Atwood of Wisconsin, and others expressing cordial interest in the object of the centennial. President Hawley announced a committee to attend the Cincinnati International Exhibition. The Commission adjourned until the first Wednesday in December next.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, is here.

The President has approved the Indian appropriation bill.

The Straits of Canso is clear, and an unusual number of the St. Lawrence have passed.

Hon. John Gill Shorter, Ex-Governor of Alabama, died in Eufaula, Ala., on Wednesday.

United States attorney Butler, of Texas, has issued an order for arresting parties for the third term of the moon.

Jim Bradburn, living in Green county, Ky., on Wednesday split the wind a load right with an ax, killing her instantly.

Franz Abt, the German musical composer, will arrive in Cincinnati on Monday, where he will receive a grand reception.

Hon. Jasper Packard was renominated to Congress in the eleventh Indiana district by the Republican convention at Plymouth.

The Brooklyn Schuetzen Corps will start on June 29 for Hanover, to take part in the German National Schuetzenfest in the Vaterland.

A Democratic organization under the leadership of Ben Wood, on Tuesday evening, adopted a resolution to co-operate with the Liberal Republicans at their mass meeting next Monday.

The case of Henry A. Tolden, for claims for damages from General Butler for the seizure of the steamship Nassau, owned by him, for the use of the Government during the war, has been set for trial on the 10th of June.

—The Young Men's Continental Union League concluded their convention in Washington. W. B. Wedgewood, of New York, was elected President. Nearly all the States were represented. They nominated Grant and Colfax.

—The steamer Emperor, from Yarmouth, N. S., to Portland, with eighty passengers, struck on the eastern point of the ledge on Seal Island, on Tuesday night, and is a total loss. The crew and passengers were saved, but lost all their effects.

—The annual meeting of the American Tract Society was held in Boston on Wednesday afternoon. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Wm. C. Chapin; Vice Presidents, Hon. Henry Wilson and G. G. Tappan; Secretary and Treasurer, Arthur Gilman.

—A fearful tornado passed over the town of Crete, Neb., on Wednesday morning, demolishing several houses, including the fine Academy building. A man named M. Fish had his back broken by the falling of his house, and it is reported that a woman living a few miles in the country was killed.

—Panama papers announce that hostilities have commenced between Salvador and Honduras. A force from Salvador went over and took possession of Amapala, the only port of Honduras on the Pacific coast. President Gonzales, of Salvador, was to take the field with 7,500 men. Guatemala has organized a force of 2,000 men, who are already on the march towards the frontiers to aid Salvador. Ex-President Denanas, of Salvador, is to be tried by a Criminal Court.

—The Secretary of the Treasury, by direction of the President, sent a telegram to the Collector of Customs at New Orleans, to watch for vessels reported to be on the way to that city having on board certain Greek brigands, part of the band engaged in the murder of an English nobleman and others, at Marathon, when they were reprieved on condition of leaving Greece. The Collector has been instructed to prevent their landing, and to report all the facts in the case immediately to the Secretary of the Treasury.

—A dispatch from Washington says that the proclamation issued by the Senate is said to be so arranged as to be the declaration of a principle instead of the mere surrender of the demand for consequential damages, and that

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THURSDAY MAY 30, 1872.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland.
DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. McCANDLESS, Allegheny;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. McALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEN. JAMES S. WASHINGTON;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. ALNUTT, Lehigh;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, of Allegheny,
(Subject to District Conference.)
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. McCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, 24 District, Pittsburgh.
J. D. RAMSEY, of Allegheny.
HYDE SAMPLE, of Sharler.
J. W. BALLANTINE, of Temperanceville.
A. B. YOUNG, of Moon.
J. C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins.
FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HARE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. McCLEARY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Pittsburgh.
FOR RECORDER:
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, of Chartiers.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
JAMES W. BELL, of Robinson.
DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOMAS MacCONNELL, | J. W. F. WHITE.
SAMUEL A. PEWTHARCE, | MATTHEW HOWARDS,
THOMAS EWING, | THOMAS HOWARD.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114@114¼.

WE are indebted to ex-Representative Matt. Edwards for "The General Laws of Session of 1872," of Pennsylvania Lesislature.

THE annual mania for strikes among mechanics is spreading through the country. Generally more is lost in idle time than is subsequently made in advanced wages by these periodical outbursts of dissatisfaction.

THERE is no subject that can enter with greater force and merit into the deliberations of Congress than a consideration of the means to promote the manufactures which have sprung into existence.—*Madison.*

THE BEN WOOD branch of the New York Democracy, and it is a formidable one, has taken the initiation and declared for Horace Greeley as their choice for the Presidency. With the support of New York at the Baltimore convention, the old philosophers' chances are good enough for the nomination.

PLOTS and counter-plots continue to worry distracted Spain, and the young King Amadeus grows distrustful of his advisers. He is surrounded by conspirators, and, fearful of traitors, seems likely to turn towards Prussia for aid to hold his crown firmly while the storm rocks his throne and threatens to pull it down.

THE supplemental treaty yet excites the diplomats of England and the United States. It is given out that our British cousins are not pleased with the declaration of an international principle, but want a simple surrender of our claims for consequential damages. Grant will not recede and he will be sustained by the Senate and his Cabinet, so, what will the English do about it?

THE SERIOUS ILLNESS of James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, is announced, and it is feared that he will not recover. He has led a long and and eventful life, and gained high reputation as a journalist and money-maker, all over the enlightened world. His death would prove a serious loss to the *Herald*, as his son and successor gives no fair promise to walk in the footsteps of his father.

WHEN the convention of Homeopaths called upon the President, he made them a little speech. "I am thankful to you for your kindness," said he, "and also to all the members of your profession. Of course I know nothing of homeopathy."—*Post.*

The President made a slight mistake. He does know something about the homeopathic character of his political foes, for are they not small and bottled, and ready for any emergency to be swallowed by the sick Liberals?

THE people of Beaver Falls made an issue at the late election on the proposed Coolie importation. Mr. Hice, the leading spirit among the Economites, (who design employing Coolies), was a candidate for nomination to the Constitutional Convention, received only 63 votes, whilst Mr. Stevenson on the same ticket received 257 votes. The voters of Beaver Falls are squarely opposed to "Chinese cheap labor."

SO FAR AS we can learn the Republican nominations made on Tuesday afford more than ordinary satisfaction, for without exception the candidates are gentlemen of good standing and good moral and political reputation. True there are some who yet feel the effect of disappointment because their choice was not successful; but this feeling will soon wear away and a united and hearty support will probably be awarded the whole ticket all around. Let the watchwords of the campaign be work, hard earnest work, and Allegheny county will roll up her accustomed heavy Republican majority next October.

THE PITTSBURGH *Commercial* in an article reviewing the ticket nominated on Tuesday last, has this to say of one of the Republican candidates:

"General Negley was renominated for Congress in the Twenty-second District. We place his name on the list of nominees as a matter of record, remarking only for the present that our views concerning his claims to support have not changed since he ran two years ago."

We presume that the views of the voters of General Negley's district have not changed either, and, so far as he is concerned, it makes little difference what the views of the editor of the *Commercial* are. The expression of those who have had business at Washington during General Negley's term is uniformly in his favor, and on all sides he is pronounced a faithful, diligent and effective member. The *Commercial* may bolt his nomination or not, just as it pleases its editor; General Negley will be returned to Congress by an increased majority. Of this there can be no doubt.

VERY SATISFACTORY REPORTS come to us from London respecting the training and appearance of the "Atalantas crew." They confidently expect to beat the Britishers, and the victory will be more conclusive they think if they get the American built shell over in safety to row in. We heartily wish them success. We are told that the "Yankees are an enigma to the wisest of the would-be prophets" over there, and they are puzzled at the comparative easy victories this same crew gained over the representative crews of Harvard and Yale last summer. The Atlantas do not seem favorably impressed with either the country or its inhabitants, and very seldom leave their training quarters to visit the city. The photographers have persistently bored them, and one of these enterprising gentlemen has secured them for a picture. Go in and win old boys, and show them what tough stuff you are made of. The betting is slow, at two to one, but the expected advent of a number of New Yorkers will make that lively enough without doubt.

THE GAZETTE recognizes in Charles Francis Adams "the stuff of which Presidents ought to be made," and appears to think the Cincinnati Convention missed a figure in passing him over. What will our neighbor say if Adams should be nominated at Baltimore? With Cass for Governor and Adams for President, we will fire off a lot of the GAZETTE'S ammunition which we have put away carefully for just such a contingency.—*Post.*

Our neighbor unaccustomed itself to ever speak a kind, generous or truthful word of a political opponent, affects a surprise that we should have stepped aside to express an admiration for the personal worth and ability of Charles Francis Adams, Gen. Cass, and others, who through erroneous ideas cling to the Democratic party. We can afford at all times to be generous and just towards a political foe, and all the capital our neighbor may make out of our course, it is welcome to use. In reply to its query as to what the GAZETTE will say provided Adams is nominated at Baltimore, we simply rejoin that most unquestionably we shall say that the party has more common sense and wisdom than any now give it credit for. Its worst material generally finds place on its ticket.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION meets to-day at Reading, and will be largely attended by the faithful, both in the capacity of delegates and outsiders. Quite a large number left this city in the interest of General Cass, and it is expected, from what is known of them, that they will succeed in making quite as much noise in the convention, and out of it, as the chosen delegation of any candidate. The prominent aspirants for the honors of a nomination for the Governorship, at the hands of the Pennsylvania Democracy, are *Generals* A. B. McCalmont and George W. Cass, *Captain* McClelland, of Washington, and plain Mr. Buckalew. We think the indications favor either the first or last named; McCalmont being strongly urged by the six oil counties, and Buckalew having the support of the eastern section of the State. McClelland divides the west with Cass, and thus weakens the chances of both. We incline to the belief that unless a combination is formed of the friends of the three western candidates, Buckalew will head the ticket, and he is undoubtedly their strongest man. Judge James Thompson, at present on the Supreme Bench, will be nominated by acclamation, and the Auditor Generalship will be thrown to the section which loses the Governorship—as a sop. "Set 'em up."

WE FIND the following in the editorial columns of the Beaver *Argus*, and if it be true, it materially changes our opinion of the character of Dr. Shurlock. Mr. Rutan has received what no sane man doubted he would—*the nomination* for State Senator from Beaver county, and it ought to be the first duty of *his friends* to endeavor to secure his *election*. We must say, that it will not do for Dr. Shurlock and the friends of Rutan to carry their intense bitterness any further, if they desire the election of their candidate. We have already said this would prove a difficult task, and we repeat it now, and ask Dr. Shurlock and such ill-chosen supporters of Mr. Rutan to stay their hands and not widen the breach that already exists by ill-considered words. Nothing is to be gained by such a course; the battle is but half won, and we warn them that defeat will inevitably overtake them if the course attributed below to Dr. Shurlock is to be adopted. The *Argus* says.

"On last Saturday evening when the returns of the primary election were being brought in, Dr. Shurlock appeared with the vote of Darlington township. He announced it as follows: "D. S. Rutan 78, John F. Dravo, *bastard*, 40. His low, coarse term, did not even suit the crowd in which it was uttered, for it neither provoked a smile, nor called out a word in response. The very fact that Dr. Shurlock could thus speak of a man whose shoes he is unworthy to lose, should of itself satisfy the people of this county, that they not only did right last fall in defeating him for the Legislature, but that they committed a great wrong in ever sending him to Harrisburg at all. They will not be likely to repeat the wrong."

WE HAVE again to record a series of dreadful shipwrecks in Newfoundland, wherein forty vessels and about four thousand men were totally lost. These men and ships were engaged in seal fishing operations amid the icebergs of the northern seas, and we are informed by a survivor that the sight was appalling to see the ships dashed to pieces, and men crushed to death wholesale, by the force of the hurricane that suddenly swept over them. People little imagine the fearful danger to which those hardy mariners are exposed who go year after year among the treacherous seas of the north, amid snow and ice, to supply us with oil and beautiful seal skins. At one time we hear of a sudden loss through the treacherous iceberg, at another we have them frost bitten and maimed for life. There is more than the ordinary danger of the deep in store for these men. The record we present needs more than passing notice. The disaster is the more appalling when we know that most of these unfortunate men left families totally unprovided for, and the distress must be intense amongst them. We agree with a contemporary who advocates more than mere sympathy it should be substantially backed up. The loss this disaster will occasion among those who are immediately connected with this trade will be immense also. We are told that this wholesale destruction of shipping will be the ruin of theseal fisheries, and as yet we are in ignorance of the fate of some hundreds of the fleet which were out in other places, and their fate may still add additional horror to the tale of woe. The Island of Newfoundland has but very lately recovered from a serious time of poverty and distress, but this wholesale slaughter will overreach everything that has yet happened to its people. We sincerely hope that Captain Hall's expedition may meet with no reverses through this source.

DECORATION DAY.

To-day the public tribute to departed worth admonishes us of the shortness of time. It is with pleasure, however, that this custom is to be our present festival. The silent tribute, or offering of flowers to our dead heroes which this day will be given throughout the length and breadth of this country will be of vast interest to all classes, and the stranger in our midst will be touched with feelings of profound sympathy when he sees the beautiful emblems of life and immortality placed by loving tender hands on the graves of our departed heroes. The mourners will be many we doubt not, and the silent half hidden tears that flow will tell a tale of heartrending sorrow that the world never before saw perhaps. Decoration Day is a worthy day, and one that should unite us together more closely. There's nothing like sympathy to raise the broken-hearted mourner to renewed life, and we trust that those who oppose this commemoration will by silent courtesy respect the feelings of those who do participate in its ceremonies. Some are under the impression that this parade of men and women, for the purpose of decorating the graves of soldiers who fell in the late war on our Continent, would only tend to embitter our late foes, and so keep open a wound that should have been long ago healed up, and by this open, and loud sorrow, undo the good that Congress has done in passing the late Act of Amnesty, which it was intended should soothe the bitterness which their defeat had caused the rebels; but we are happy to say this could never be the case, as we can instance thousands of cases where the friends, relatives and even lovers of Northern men who died and were buried side by side with their heroic foe, have decorated the graves of these Southern soldiers with as much tenderness and love as they did those of their own. Whilst thinking of the dead let us also turn the attention of our readers to our living crippled heroes, and to the wives and families of our dead ones. Our very liberal Government cannot do everything for them, a great deal must be left for individual exertion. They certainly have a strong claim on our sympathies, our help, and every one should contribute according to his position to help make these unfortunate, generous people as comfortable and happy, as is in their power, in some home. Noble institutions grace our land, but none more noble than these kind would be, or even assistance could be offered to families settling on western lands. These things and many others should attract attention and meet with generous, spontaneous action. Ponder over them as lessons for future guidance; but at present let each in his own way contribute to make this day one of great congratulation that war has left our land, and that our country, outside of party spirit, is united in sentiment as well as in territory.

GREELEY OR NOT?

There are many candidates in the field for the questionable honor of a Democratic nomination to be given away by the delegates to the Reading Convention to-day, and the contests for places on the ticket will be as hot and spirited as if the party had the shadow of a hope for success next October. As much as we condemn many things in the Democratic organization, yet we do sincerely confess to an admiration for the unswerving confidence of its members to accomplish something sometime. Year after year they set up men to be crushed under the great weight of the Republican tilt-hammer, but somehow or other they manage always to find others willing to immolate themselves in the same way. We have reasons to believe that much money will be squandered to-day by the candidates for the nominations. Some of them will bleed liberally and in vain, and better and more philanthrophic would it be if they subscribe their loose bribe money towards the endowment of a refuge home for defeated Democrats, for we feel sure they will find enough such to fill the wards of such an institution ere Autumn strips the forest trees of their leaves.

The convention will be an important one from a political standpoint. It may, perhaps, have a national bearing, as its rejection or acceptance of Horace Greeley and the Cincinnati platform and business, may influence the action of the forthcoming National Democratic Convention to be held at Baltimore. If, in their assembled wisdom and judgment, the Democrats of Pennsylvania delare in favor of Greeley, it must necessarily endorse the platform on which he stands, and such action will have very decided weight at Baltimore. Without this State he cannot be elected, and it would seem like political suicide for the party to ignore the fact. If the contrary course be adopted, and a straightout, old fashioned, true blue and unadulterated Democratic nomination and platform be demanded, then the old farmer and philosopher may as well hang up his venerable white hat, for his hopes for a seat in the White House will vanish as rapidly as ice under an August sun. We have very little doubt but there will be dissension over the question of his acceptance or rejection. It is hardly possible that the party are a unit on the subject. Probably an advance caucus will be held to determine before the convention assembles the lay of the ground; and, when the views of the delegates are made known, the minority will accede to the will of the majority which will prevail on the expediency question without opposition.

It is of very little moment to the Republican party either of Pennsylvania or the United States how the Democracy to-day speak out. The die is cast. We shall have victory in our State next October, and in November will hear the glad rejoicings over the second triumphant election of President Grant, no matter who may be put forward to offer him battle—and the great PEOPLE so declare.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

ROYALTY in England will celebrate the anniversary of Queen Victoria's birth day to-morrow.

DECORATION DAY.—From the hallowed memories of occasions like these newer national aspirations spring and a truer patriotism is born.

JEAN INGELOW is "drinking in the skies of Italy" says a correspondent of the *World*. Really now she ought to be stopped, for what will the other children of the muses do when they have no "fair Italia's sunny skies" to rave about.

THE fertile fancy of a shrewd Parisian toy-maker has supplied amusement and instruction for Parisian children in a tectotum, on the four sides of which are inscribed the words Legitimacy, Orleanism, Bonapartism, and Republic. The game consists in spinning it and betting on the side which may turn up.

THE London *Standard* has recent reliable advices from America to the effect that "the political campaign just opened in the United States has caused hundreds of street riots, men and women have been shot down for their political sentiments, and a reign of violence and bloodshed has been inaugurated which we pray England may never see." Is this the paper that announces Philadelphia in the State of Cleveland?

AN ORATOR in the Canadian Parliament the other day intimated that the Independence of the colonies, from England, would be the best means of preventing annexation to the United States, whereupon the patriotic ire of the Montreal *News* is aroused, and it says: "The proposition sounds paradoxical, yet at the bottom contains an unfortunate truth. Independence would foster a national spirit, and a Canadian national sentiment would trace each year a broader and deeper line of demarcation between Canada and the United States; but that result presupposes almost antagonistic political systems, a monarchical as contrasted with a Democratic form of government. So far, we can travel with Sir A. T. Galt; but when we ask him if we can become independent and maintain our monarchical forms, we lose ourselves in hazy conjectures. Every speaker on independence generalizes. We are not suffered to to know how it is proposed to work the independence machine. Is it to be a *fac simile* of Washington? If so our people will ask why maintain dual establishments. If it is to bear a monarchical stamp, what likelihood is there that any member of the Royal family would risk his fortunes trying to solve a paradox?"

We believe the *News*. It is just possible each Royal prince has sufficient sense left not to have any desire to try the solution of that paradox.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from the shores of the Mediterranean, limns this exquisite little picture: "One of the greatest pleasures of the season is to row upon the Mediterranean. Whatever these waters may be in a storm, they are now as calm and placid as a mother, and we are told that it is the same for five months of the year, in this quiet bay. It is well known that it is an almost lifeless sea, though it is much affected by the wind. Its very calmness, as one glides over its unbroken surface is favorable to restful but fascinating thought. The blue depths above are reflected in the blue depths below, and before us lives the town revealing new beauties from each point of observation, while here and there peeps out a little mountain village, looking like the eyrie of an eagle far up among the rocks beneath the shelter of cliff or crag.

Or we turn our back upon the nearer shores, and imagination takes us to those distant coasts as yet unseen. What historic lands are bound together by these waters! To what treasures of art and of literature will they conduct us if we but commit ourselves to them! Here wandered Aeneas and his "ollus Achates," but these calm waters must have been in a different mood to send his ships into Carthage so, "shattered by the winds and waves."

[For the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OUR HEROES.

BY HENRY A. LAVELY.

Raise high the marble o'er the tombs
Of heroic dead,
Fit emblems of the hearts whose blood
For Liberty was shed!

And on the spotless shaft inscribe
The deeds of glory done;
The faiths, the hopes, the deaths through which
Their victories were won.

Then deck their graves with flowers of Spring,
Pinched from the brow of morn,
And glowing with the pearly dew,
In night and darkness born.

Bring wreathes which speak of deathless hopes
And twine them round the spot,
'Neath which our loved ones sleep the sleep
Their patient valor bought.

Weave chaplets fair of every hue,
And strew them all around,
Until the fragrance which they breathe
Shall hallow all the ground.

And bring the lily, sweet and pure,
The pledge of Faith and Love,
And let its perfume waft to God
With Hope and Joy, above.

Oh, tell the story of their fame
In speech and song and story,
Till every heart shall catch the theme,
And join the grateful throng:

Till every heart shall be a fane
In which their memories live,
And every throb shall speak the praise
Of works which never die:

Till over the earth, a shout
For Freedom shall arise,
Which, as the Earth grows old, shall swell
The anthem of the skies.

Pittsburgh, May 30, 1872.

KEEP THEIR MEMORY GREEN.

BY DEXTER SMITH.

(Air—"Fair Harvard.")

I.

With banners low drooping and trumpets' sad wail,
To the throb of the dirge muffled drums,
With ranks thinned and broken by death cold and pale,
To the gardens of our comrades we come;
We bring our fresh laurels to strew where they lie
Undisturbed by the battle of life;
Their spirits have joined the Grand Army on high,
Where there cometh no sorrow nor strife.

II.

These flowers may wither—these emblems decay,
And like incense their perfume depart,
But memories of loved ones we honor to-day
Will forever live green in the heart;
The millions to follow us ne'er will forget
Our dear heroes, but through coming years
Will visit these graves to renew Freedom's debt
And will hallow the soil with their tears!

III.

We are not alone in this sweet task of ours,
For the spirits of our fallen braves
Are watching above us while Spring's fairest flowers
Are bestrewn on their green-mantled graves;
May heroes departed join us in this hour
In the triumph that overcomes pain:
May God in his wisdom and mercy and power
Bless the Peace that he led us to gain!

THINGS ABOUT HOME.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

In the year 1850 the national census gave a the entire products of manufactures, mining, and fisheries in the United States only $1,019,106,616. In 1870 the single State of Pennsylvania produced in manufactures alone, exclusive of mines and fisheries, $725,599,424. If the aggregate of the mining were included, the return would, no doubt, equal the whole product of the Republic in 1850. Such a growth in twenty years is amazing. Should our increase in the current decade be in the same ratio as in the last, the aggregate for Pennsylvania in 1880 will be nearly $2,000,000,000, or considerably more than the entire product of the nation in 1860. Our progress thus seems to rise every twenty years to an equality with that of the nation at the beginning of the period.

People often talk of the resources of Pennsylvania for industrial pursuits in a general sort of way, without any attempt to measure her natural progress or capacity. We present these considerations merely to enable our readers to form some estimate of the real state of the case, and of the vast and overshadowing importance of industrial pursuits to this Commonwealth. It is the possession of the native resources in such exhaustless abundance that does this for us. No one has yet attempted to gauge the ultimate capacity of the State, and our own efforts in that line have merely served to arouse the latent energies of the people, and afford them some vague idea of a boundless future. It is but a very few years since the mining interest of this State fancied that its destiny depended altogether on the New York market. And now the intelligent people of that region begin to see that if the coal is so valuable to New York and New England for industrial purposes it can be made much more so here at home.

Complaint has been made that the mines produce more coal than the markets require; but now the operators begin to see that they can create their home markets by means of industrial enterprises. Iron is scarce and high, and we can market all we can make, so that the future lies bright ahead. Let us produce twice as much iron as we do now, and the impulse will be felt by every branch of industry in the old Common wealth. All this lies within our reach; but we must do it for ourselves and depend upon no contingencies and no outside aid. From the coal that we export steam power is extracted. When we sell it to others and neglect to make adequate use of it ourselves, we take from our treasures the great leverage of industry, and receive for it money that affords us but a poor compensation. As it lies in the coal depots it offers to us the means of increasing wealth, industry, power, commerce, if we only avail ourselves of the opportunity. And the fact that the mines produce more coal than the consumption warrants, appears to tell against ourselves, since we are essentially an industrious people; and having the coal here in such quantities, and so cheap, if is our own fault if we do not rise to the capacity of the mines and apply the surplus to the production of industry. It is not to Philadelphia alone that we apply this lesson, for our city goes ahead fast enough. But every part of the State is in the same situation. Coal and iron are available at all points, and industry should there be developed.

Many branches of business are seriously embarrassed by the enormously high prices of iron. And yet Pennsylvania has within her own area the means of supplying her own needs and a large part of the demand of the nation. We may say, in fact, that the iron industry of the State is capable of indefinite expansion, and that with its enormous advantages, it ought to be able to make a bold effort for the control of the general field. We have been misrepresented as dependents on government bounties, when the case has been far otherwise. This is not a community of waiters on Providence. Judge Kelley truly said in Congress that Pennsylvania could go on under any tariff that any other State could stand. Hitherto we have contended for the interests of the nation. Let us now look to our own interests.

Our present opportunity is a grand one, and ought not to be suffered to pass without our profiting by it. This is Pennsylvania's great chance, and the spirit of her people should rise to it. It is not for large cities only. It affects all parts alike. The smallest hamlet within reach of coal, iron, lumber or railroads may do something, and the larger towns in proportion. Local coal depots should be distributed far and wide over the whole Commonwealth on the most liberal scale, so as to foster and stimulate industry. The home market can be made to consume all the coal that can be produced and sent to market. Philadelphia is doing her best to expand her own consumption; now let the interior do the same. Manufactures of all kinds ought to be established in the coal regions, but especially the iron manufacture. Give the miners steady employment all the year through at fair wages, and there will be no strikes. Give the operators a regular trade for all the coal they can produce and send to market, and there will be no more talk of suspension. But it is not to New York or New England that we must look for the increase; it is to the home region—to Pennsylvania herself, whose vast future has now been so clearly demonstrated. To this end let all concerned go to work earnestly and do something.

SARATOGA AT HOME.

Why go to Saratoga when you can go to
JAS. E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets,
You will find
CONGRESS WATER,
KISSENGEN,
HATHORN,
SARATOGA,
VICHY
BLUE LICK,
and the celebrated
ST. LOUIS MAGNETIC SPRING WATER,
on draught at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

3467 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

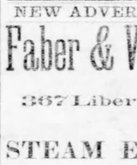
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!

Macrum & Carlisle,

NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE,
HAVE OPENED A LARGE LOT OF
Plain Parasols,
Ruffled Parasols,
Fringed Parasols,
Pongee Parasols,
WITH PLAIN AND TOURIST STICKS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Silk Parasols
AND
LACE PARASOL COVERS.
A good line, all sizes, of
SUN UMBRELLAS.
Every article at Very Low Prices.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.
my29-TTHS

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.



Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of
Miller's Screw Can,
Patented March, 1868.
The best and cheapest Fruit Can ever invented. Requires no sealing wax. This Can is also extensively used for Color, White Lead, &c. Send for sample. All other kinds of Tin Cans made. All orders filled on short notice.

D. MILLER & CO.,
109 and 111 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
my29-nr87

REMOVAL.

TATE, MUNDEN & TATE, Practical Plumbers and Gas Fitters, having removed from 227 Liberty street, to their new building, 313 Liberty street, opposite Smithfield street, take this opportunity of thanking their friends for their liberal patronage heretofore, and respectfully soliciting a continuance of their favors, would announce to their customers that in a few days they will enlarge their stock with a full assortment of everything pertaining to their business in the Plumbing and Gas Fitting line.

TATE, MUNDEN & TATE,
313 Liberty Street.
PITTSBURGH, May 24, 1872. :84

Wall Paper, 1872.

A full assortment of the usual styles of PAPER HANGINGS.
Various designs for Panels in Illuminations in Fine Colors, strictly artistic, and highly decorative for town and suburban houses.
W. P. MARSHALL,
191 Liberty Street.
ap13:r28

GET THE BEST.
Howe Standard,
Sampson Standard
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks; Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
SOLDER & McCLURG,
68 Wood street.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1852.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent. compounded for the half and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, solicitor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIALTIES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
AT 25 CENTS, ONE CASE
Yosemite Stripes and P. K.'s
On Counter, a great Bargain.
AT 28, 31, 33, 40 AND 50 CENTS,
Japanese Silks.
AT 12½ CENTS,
SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
AT 12½, 15, 18¾ AND 25 CENTS,
Striped Grenadines
AT 8½ CENTS,
FAST COL'D PRINTS,
Best Quality—Slightly Imperfect.
AT 37½ AND 50 CENTS,
Men's Calico Shirts.
AT 50 CENTS.
Ladies' Kid Gloves,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

AT
HORNE & CO.'S,
RETAIL.
Specialties for This Week.
BLACK LAMA LACE
Points, Sacques and Jackets,
the most complete assortment, both as to style and quality, ever offered in this city, and at PRICES THAT CANNOT FAIL TO GIVE SATISFACTION.
Ladies' Summer Suits,
CHILDRENS' BRAIDED SUITS.
STRAW GOODS.
All the Spring and Summer Shapes of
Hats and Bonnets
for Ladies', Misses and Childrens' Wear now open.
BONNET AND HAT TRIMMINGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Parasol, Sun and Rain Umbrellas.
THE TOURIST HANDLE PARASOL
IN ALL QUALITIES.
BLACK LACES,
Chantilly and Guipure,
A VERY ELEGANT ASSORTMENT IN ALL QUALITIES.
Chantilly Laces, Berthas, Barbes, Veils, &c.
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.
my25
C. Arbuthnot. W. T. Shannon. J. G. Stephenson.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS,
OFFER
Best Stock in the City
AT
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES,
AT THEIR
NEW STORE,
Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty Street,
OPPOSITE WOOD STREET.
Buyers are Invited to Call.
ap16:p44

The Gardner Fire Extinguisher.

The Ed. Journal of the Franklin Institute, April, 1872, says: "The Gardner Extinguisher seems to be well worthy of commendation, inasmuch as it combines all the good qualities of other machines with the special advantages of greater convenience of form, security of the stop-cock from action of the materials employed and of the perfect control of the stream of gas, and we can indorse it as the most practical of any yet made public."
The Gardner is rapidly superseding the old-fashioned extinguishers.
REFERENCES.—In PHILADELPHIA: Baldwin Locomotive Works, Managers House of Refuge, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, Wm. P. Clyde & Co., Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamboat Company. In PITTSBURGH: G. Hussey & Co., Evans, Dalzell & Co., Hubbard, Lippincott, Bakewell & Co., and all Exporters and Western.
GEO. H. STOVER & CO., Agents,
75 Water street, Pittsburgh.
J. T. SCHOONMAKER, Gen'l Agent
450 Rebecca street, Allegheny.

OTIS Safety Hoisting Machinery.

Otis Brothers & Co.,
PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
348 Broadway, New York.
PASSENGER ELEVATORS FOR HOTELS, OFFICE BUILDINGS, STORES, DWELLINGS, PARTMENTS AND PRIVATE HOUSES.
The only machine in use combining perfect safety with smoothness, noiselessness, rapidity of movement, and the greatest economy in the use of fuel.
Safety Hoisting Machinery for Merchandise and Freight, for Stores, Manufactories, Furnaces and Mines.
LOCAL REFERENCES.—Monongahela House, Pittsburgh; Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co., Pittsburgh; Wm. Metcalf & Co., Pittsburgh; S. S. Marvin & Co., Pittsburgh; Wm. Semple, Allegheny City; Dewey, Vance & Co., Wheeling, West Virginia. fe20-15-TTHS

Dress Goods.

A FULL LINE OF
Striped and Plain Japanese Silks,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Black and Colored Silks, Black Hernanis, Japanese Cloths and Dolly Varden Cottinees,
ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
H. J. LYNCH,
96 MARKET STREET.
my15
M. WHITMORE, THOS. H. LANE, CHAS. T. NEALE, C. H. NEALE, JNO. D. CHERRY.
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Sign of the Anvil.
No 50 WOOD STREET,
ap16:p42 PITTSBURGH.
J. Weaver & Co.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
Mellon's New Iron Front Building,
(Opposite New City Hall.)
16 SMITHFIELD STREET.
ap6-TTHS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
An Attractive Stock of all kinds of
DRESS GOODS,
Cassimeres,
Carpets,
Oil Cloths.
SUITS! SUITS!
A Choice Stock for Ladies', Children's and Misses' Wear.
Shawls! Scarfs!
LACE SHAWLS,
SHETLAND SHAWLS,
SHOULDER SCARFS,
NECK SCARFS.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
A New Stock, Latest Styles, at very Low Prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take great pleasure in informing the ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that we have just opened a very large and well selected stock of Spring Goods. These Goods were selected with great care, and are of the very latest style. Our stock of
BLACK SILKS
Japanese Silks,
ALPACAS,
DOLLY VARDENS
IN CHOICE STYLLS,
MOHAIRS
AT OLD PRICES.
Shawls and Scarfs,
LINENS, TOWELS,
Prints, Cassimeres,
And in fact a Complete Assortment of Housekeeping Goods and Dress Goods, new and fresh, are large and cannot fail to please the most fastidious.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Cor. of Market St. and Fourth Ave.
☞Remember, we have removed from 21 Fifth avenue to the large Dry Goods House, corner of Fourth avenue and Market street, where we will be pleased to see our friends.

ANDERSON
SASH
BALANCE.
Builders' and Contractors' attention is called to this Improved Sash Balance. It is more desirable and less expensive than the old style of cord and weights. It will not get out of order, and can be attached to any window-frame. Call and examine the invention at the
PITTSBURGH OFFICE,
70 SMITHFIELD STREET
J. S. BELL,
ap23:m26 AGENT.

79. 79.
R. A. HALL,
Human and Artificial Hair Goods
AND TOILET ARTICLES.
We are always receiving new goods and all the latest styles as soon as they are out. Also, a good stock of Everything in the Braid and Imitation Hair line can be found at 79 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressed and Shampooed, either at the store or at your residence, by female hair workers. Switches and Curls made of combings. m15:m

Notice to Owners of Western Lands.
T. E. INGHAM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
45 BRADY STREET,
DAVENPORT, IOWA.
Particular attention paid to the collection of claims. Titles examined and Abstracts furnished. Information concerning land in Iowa, owned by parties in the East, furnished FREE OF CHARGE. my21:r64

Steam Heating
BY
HIGH OR LOW PRESSURE.
Estimates furnished on application. Send for pamphlet, with references, to
GEO. W. BLAKE,
215 Centre Street, New York.
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Arthur Kirk,
AGENT FOR
Hazard's Blasting, Mining, AND SPORTING POWDERS.
All kinds of FUSE constantly on hand. Order promptly filled at
No. 19 SEVENTH STREET (late Irwin),
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FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
78 Fourth Avenue,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS at the New York Stock Board.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.
We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:
Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 Per cent. Interest;
Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
BONDS, STOCKS AND MORTGAGES.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
Collections made.
Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street,
my10 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1872.

The status of local money matters is gradually improving, and the tone of financial affairs sound, and much more cheerful than it was a week ago. The merchants and manufacturers of this city have met their May payments promptly, and the work of the notary has never been lighter at this season of the year, than it is now. Most of the banks, be it said to their credit, have acted nobly, even in some instances anticipating their incomes and discounting ahead, so as to encourage customers, and stop, if possible, any difficulty that might arise to arrest the growing prosperity of the city. These men will have their reward, if in nothing else, in feeling that it is a pleasure to grow old, when *time*, that brings decay to themselves, improves and adds greatness to our city. This policy was first adopted by the Exchange Bank, when under the immediate eye of one "whom none knew but to love, none speak of but to praise," and he has had his reward. Whilst living every endeavor to help others, wealth poured in upon him, and now, although having gradually drawn back from immediate intercourse with the public, to a home surrounded with happiness. There is no one, should he choose to exert himself, who could command more influence in this community to-day than he. There are now many who caught the inspiration from, or pattern after him, a fact that Pittsburghers may well be proud of. It is to those who have the means that bring bring her favors. It is to those who trust the future and their fellow-men, that bread cast upon the waters comes back again. It is to those who make a generous use of the talents nature, circumstances, or inheritance favors them with, that obtain the increase, and there are times when the decision and liberality of one man, may save a community from financial ruin, as well as other distress. The position of a bank president, where he has to deal with "many men of many minds," is often an extremely delicate one; but, nevertheless, as first officer, he should make himself thoroughly acquainted with his duty, not only to the institution he has supervisory control of, but also to the community of which he is a member, and after ascertaining that duty, faithfully and fearlessly performs it.

In local stocks there is some activity. We note sales of 20,000 Penn Avenue bonds, and 5,000 Birmingham Market loan bonds at par.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., Brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Bonds—1881	113¾	113¾
5-20—1862	113¾	114
" 1864	113¾	114
" 1865	115	115¼
" 1865 new	116¼	116¼
" 1867	117¾	117¾
" 1868	117¾	117¾
10-40s	116¼	112¾
Gold	114	114¾
NEW YORK.		
New York Central	97¾	96¾
Do Scrip	93½	91¾
Erie	66¾	64¾
Fort Wayne	97	97
Rock Island	110¾	110¾
Wabash	75¾	78
Union Pacific	39¾	38¾
Ohio & Mississippi	27¾	26½
Pacific Mail	75¾	74¾
West. Union Telegraph	76¾	74¾
Adams Express	97	96
American Express	79¾	78
U. S. Express	81½	82¾
Wells Fargo	84½	93

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Penna. Central	58	58¼
Penna. Allotments	57¾	57¾
Reading R. R.	60	60½
Camden & Amboy	126½	126
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	38½	38
Lehigh Navigation	—	43¾
Central Transportation	46¾	46¾
Empire Transportation	54	54
Union Transportation	80	80
Pittsburgh City 6's	75¼	75¼
A. Va. R. R. 7-30's	90½	90¾
Lehigh Valley R. R	59¼	59¼
Philadelphia & Erie	28¼	28

NEW YORK, May 29, 1872.

Money easy; @6. Gold strong at 114@114¼.

Loans flat to 5 per cent. Clearances $31,000,000. Treasury disbursements $566,000. Governments ¼ better, and strong. Offers of bonds to the Government about $3,2500,000 at 113.39 to 113.95. Awards $2,000,000 at 113.59 to 113.79. As the Treasury will be closed to-morrow, bids for gold will not be received on Friday. State bonds quiet and heavy; Missouri strong. Stocks have been depressed by the bears, assisted by rumors of the failure of the supplemental treaty. Northwestern fell to 72. Ohios to 66½, Lake Shore to 94½, Pacific Mail to 73¾, and Indiana Central to 50. Subsequently the market gradually improved to the close, when prices were nearly as high as at the opening, and in some few cases a little higher. Re-action was stimulated by the announcement that a dividend of 3½ per cent had been declared on Erie preferred stock, and by the publication of the Pacific Mail statement, which shows an increase in the earnings of nearly half a million for the quarter ending May 1st, compared with the corresponding quarter last year. The Erie dividend alluded to is payable on July 15, the transfer books closing on June 10 and reopening on July 11. The Gold and Stock Exchange close at noon to-morrow, Decoration Day. The annual election of Pacific Mail took place to-day, and resulted in the election of the following directors: Alden B. Stockwell, Jas. D. Smith, H. H. Baxter, Frederick Billings, Alex. Masterton, Henry Sanford, Geo. L. Kingsley, R. ⊕. Ralston and F. W. G. Bellows. 147,385 shares were voted. There was no opposition ticket.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons '81, 113¾; 5-20's of '62, 114; do '64, 114; do '65, 115¼; new '65, 116¾; do '67, 117⅜; do '68, 117¾; 10-40's, 112¾; currency 6s, 117¼; new 5s, 112⅞.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 96¼; Tennessee, old 73; new, 72½; Virginia, new, 54; old, 45; North Carolina, old, 30; new, 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 75; Quicksilver, 35¾; Adams Express, 96; Wells, Fargo & Co., 93; American M. U., 78; United States, 81; Pacific Mail, 75¼; New York Central, 97; scrip, 92¾; Erie, 65¾; ditto preferred, 83½; Harlem, 124; do preferred, 126; Michigan Central, 117; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90¾; Northwestern, 73¾; do preferred, 91¾; Rock Island, 110¾; New Jersey Central, 108; St. Paul, 37¾; do preferred, 78¼; Wabash, 78¾; do preferred, 87; Ft. Wayne, 97; Terre Haute, 22; do preferred, 40; Chicago & Alton, 116; do preferred, 118; Ohio & Mississippi, 47¾; C. C. & C., 92; Burlington & Quincy, 130; Lake Shore, 95¼; Panama, 383¼; Illinois Central, 136; Union Pacific, 39½; Central Pacific bonds, 104¼; Union, 93¼; Delaware & Lackawanna, 104.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1872.

ASHES.—Quiet and unchanged. Common Soda Ash, 5cts; refined, 2½cts; Nitrate Soda, 5 to 5¼; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLES.—Green apples continue dull, but prices are nominally unchanged; small sales within the range of $3 to $5 per barrel, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER.—Is in light supply, and we can report sales at 70 to 75 cts per gallon for prime to choice.

BEANS.—Very scarce; we now quote at $3 to $3,50 per bushel.

BROOM CORN.—Continues dull, and, in the absence of sales, we continue to quote at 5 to 8 cts per lb, as to quality.

CHEESE.—Is reported steady at former quotations, 11@12 for Dairy; 13½@14 for Factory, and 14@14½ for Goshen.

CARBON OIL.—Is dull and nominally unchanged.

COUNTRY BACON.—Shoulders, 4½ to 5; Clear Sides, 6 to 6½; Hams, 8 to 9. Country Lard, 7 to 8 cts, according to quality and condition.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—$5,50 ₱ case.

CANNED GOODS.—Peaches (3 lb cans) $6,00 to 27 per case; Tmatoes $4,50@5; Corn, $5,50@7,00, according to quality and brand.

CORN.—Louisville $2,90 to $2,75; Calcined Plaster $4,50; Cleveland white Lime, $2; eastern, $1,75.

DRIED FRUIT.—There is no improvement in the demand for Peaches, but prices are nominally unchanged; it is almost certain that a good deal will have to be carried over until next year. Apples scarce and in demand. No change in Blackberries or Cherries.

EGGS.—Reported steady with a good demand at 16, and some dealers are asking 17.

FLOUR.—Is quiet and unchanged; we continue to quote at $8,75 to $9,25 for good to choice spring wheat, and $9,50@10 for red winter. The feeling is weaker, and the indications at the present favor an early decline, in consequence of the decline in wheat. Rye Flour quiet and unchanged at $6.

GRAIN.—The offerings of wheat continue liberal, and with a limited demand, in consequence of the mills being well stocked for the present, the market is dull, and prices weak and lower; we now quote at $1,90 to $1,95 for red, and $2 to $2,05 for white. Sellers rather strange to parties in the country, who refused to sell last week and the week preceding, at $2,15 to $2,20, are now anxious to sell at about $2, and are unable to get that figure. It is a good rule to always sell when a fair price can be realized, but not attempt to extract all the money there is in an article; whoever persists in this policy is nearly always sure to come out second best. "Live and let live" is a good maxim, and it always pays better in the end. Oats quiet and unchanged; we continue to quote at 54 to 55 cents. Shelled Corn is steady, with sales free in elevator at 68, and sacked and delivered, 70 cts. Ear Corn quiet; sales at 65 cts. Rye is quiet and nominally unchanged; $1 to $1,05. Nothing doing in Barley.

GROCERIES.—Coffee is quiet but steady; the demand continues light, as buyers generally are still acting on the hand-to-mouth policy. Our dispatches report business very quiet at the seaboard; importers as are firm as ever, but jobbers all over the country are reported as buying very sparingly, and hence the volume of business is light. Sugars are quiet, and devoid of any new features worthy of notice; as noted in our last report, the feeling is general in our market that refined goods cannot possibly go much, if any lower, and that now is the time to stock up. New Orleans Molasses in light supply, and choice goods are held at extreme prices.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 13; A Coffee, 12; B, 11¾; Ex C, 11¾; C Yellow and Circle, 11¾. These quotations are for straight brands.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 25@25½; Prime, 24@24½; Good, 23½; Fair, 23. Java, 28. Roasted, pure, 28; lower grades, 25@26.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¼; Prime, 10¾; Good, 10; Fair, 9¾. Choice Porto Rico, 10¾; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 80; Prime, 75; Good, 70; Fair, 65.

SYRUPS.—Fancy White Drips, 70; White Honey, 60; Havemeyer & Elder's, 58@60; other grades, from 40@50.

RICE.—Carolina, Choice, 9½; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9. Rangoon, 8@8¼. Patna, 8¾@8¾.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 24; do Pimento, 16; Cassia, 50; Cloves, 25; Nutmegs, $1,25.

HAY.—Continues quiet and unchanged; we quote timothy loose baled at $27 to $31 per ton, according to quality.

OILS.—Lard Oil is quoted at 80 cts for No. 1 extra, and 62@65 for No. 2.

POTATOES.—Continue dull, and holders generally are anxious to realize, as we quoted, in a jobbing way at 50 to 60 cts for common to fair, and 65 to 70 for good to prime Peach Blows. The inquiry is mainly for small lots.

POULTRY.—Live Chickens may be quoted at 75 to 85 cts per pair, by the coop.

PEA NUTS.—Sales at 8¾@9cts per lb.

PROVISIONS.—Plain shoulders 6¼cts; sugar cured do, 8cts; ribbed sides, 7¾@8; Clear ribbed sides, 8¾@9; Breakfast Bacon, 10¼@11cts; plain sugar cured hams, 12; do, canvassed, 12¼. Lard; in tierces, 9¾; in kegs, 10¾; in buckets, 11¼. Mess Pork, 14¾. Dried Beef, 17¾. Ham sausage, 10.

RAGS.—Sales at 4@4¼cts per lb.

SALT.—Is still quoted at $1,85 per bbl by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS.—There is little or nothing doing in either Clover or Timothy seeds, and there are no established quotations.

TALLOW.—Rendered 7¾ to 8 cts.

WHISKY.—Highwines firm and higher; we now quote at 92@93 cts.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1872.

CATTLE.

On Monday and Tuesday the trade was very dull, but this is usually the case on these days, as there is always an absence of buyers in the early part of the week; last night and to-day, however, a number of eastern buyers put in an appearance, and, with scarcely an average supply, trade was quite active to-day, which is evident from the fact that at noon there were but few cattle in the pens unsold. Prices, as compared with the close of last week, are without quotable change; some of the commission men thought there was a slight decline, but, if there was any at all, it was so slight as not to be worthy of notice. The receipts were fully one-half of the supply thus far came from Chicago, and it is also worthy of note that the arrivals from Ohio and Indiana were comparatively light; however, we may look for increased receipts from these and other adjoining States before long, as grass cattle will be ready for market within the next thirty days, but, in the meantime, we will have to rely mainly on Chicago and St. Louis for supplies.

Prime to extra shipping Steers may be quoted at 6¾ to 7 cts, though, as will be seen by reference to our report of sales, 6¾ is the highest price reported, and but very few sold even at that; there, however, seven cents could be realized, providing the cattle were fine enough. The medium grades, and for cattle of this kind there has been an increased demand recently, may be quoted at 6 to 6¼, and common to fair at 5¼ to 5¾. Stock Steers quiet and unchanged; we continue to quote at 4¾ to 5¼, according to quality. The offerings of bulls continue light, and the same is true of the demand.

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Hazlewood & B. sold:					
64	79,380	6 65	10	10,260	6 30
4	4,320	6 75	3	2,220	6 55
Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
18	19,820	6 65	16	10,950	6 25
18	19,400	6 65	30	34,980	6 50
36	38,700	6 55	17	17,270	6 15
17	18,020	6 15	18	18,480	6 20
Holmes L. & Co., sold:					
4	4,620	6 20	4	4,410	6 20
98	12,450	6 55	33	33,900	6 60
47	20,250	6 35	14	13,910	6 40
17	22,460	6 60	18	20,480	6 45
14	17,230	6 30	17	19,530	6 50
3	3,700	6 50	21	19,040	5 37
1	1,080	6 45	24	28,090	6 45
3	3,000	6 40	17	19,400	6 55
17	19,480	6 55			
Saddler, Havens & Co. sold:					
68	76,540	6 55	6	10,280	6 25
65	81,600	6 65	5	5,000	5 37
18	18,580	6 60	16	18,520	6 50
16	14,120	6 60	15	17,980	6 62

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The receipts thus far were much smaller than during the corresponding time last week, but the trade, nevertheless, under the influence of unfavorable advices from the east, is sluggish, prices are weak, and a shade lower. The receipts during the past three days it is said footed up some 30 to 35 cars, against nearly a double that number during same time last week, but, notwithstanding, the diminished receipts, there were several lots in the pens unsold. Shippers complain that prices, notwithstanding there has been a decline of ¼ to ⅝ of a cent per lb. within the past ten days, are still too high for the east, and they complain that the loss in shrinkage, while on the cars, is very heavy, and this is one of the main reasons why they insist on lower prices. Quotations may be fairly given as follows: 90 to 95 lbs., 6¼ to 6½; 80 to 85 lbs, 6 to 6¼; 70 to 75 lbs., 5 to 5¼. Lambs sold at from 7 to 9 cents, according to quality and condition.

James Hanlin, of Washington County, Penna., sold, to-day, 200, averaging 87 lbs., to Erisman, at $6,06.

Geo. Perritte, also of Washington County, sold to Erisman, as follows: 439 weighing 36,480 lbs, at $6,15; 501 weighing 41,760 lbs., at 6 cents; 605 weighing 51,360, at $6,10.

The following embraces most of the sales during the past three days:

Hazlewood & Blackstock, sold:					
408	32,910	5 75	108	7,770	5 00
Smith, W & B sold:					
113	10,010	6 55	70	6,190	6 20
Holmes, Lafferty & Co, sold:					
98	8,300	6 10	201	19,980	6 30
220	17,820	5 75	216	18,330	5 90
215	19,610	6 25	221	18,730	6 00
228	17,690	6 50	112	8,180	5 25
Sadler, Havens & Co., sold:					
100	lambs	5,300	9 00	28	3,110
82	lambs	4,260	8 50	6	350
206		18,830	5 62	207	17,410
328		27,830	6 12	80	6,180
200		16 810	6 00	12	1,100

HOGS.

The market is more active and with an improved demand, especially for shipment to New York, prices are higher; yorkers are selling today at $4,25 to $4,40, an advance of 15 to 20cts, as compared with Saturday last; Philadelphia hogs are also more active, but prices are not much higher, may be quoted at $4,50 to $4,60.

Following sales were reported:

Hazlewood & B., sold					
66	12,630	4 20	55	12,000	4 30
Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
95	21,280	4 60	56	11,330	4 40
177	40,440	4 45	47	10,960	4 40
99	22,950	4 30	84	19,810	4 25
66	18,770	4 00	104	23,120	4 15
66	14,770	4 20	47	10,960	4 30
251	51,350	4 20	25	6,250	4 30
36	7,360	4 15	47	8,570	4 15
72	12,730	4 20	54	13,770	4 30
Smith, W & B sold:					
66	12,900	4 20	62	12,200	4 20
137	27,570	4 15	50	12,340	4 45
50	12,100	4 45	30	7,080	4 35
34	8,520	4 35	145	30,620	4 20
76	16,850	4 40	97	12,500	4 45
204	39,750	4 35	123	2,470	4 35
50	11,450	4 50	24	5,260	4 20
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:					
107	24,340	4 25	119	25,740	4 30
169	22,610	4 20	24	9,390	4 45
118	26,140	4 25	43	10,930	4 45
27	7,520	4 45	96	28,720	4 25
113	24,170	4 25	68	10,230	4 20
172	44,240	4 50	63	18,330	4 50
48	9,790	4 30	56	15,310	4 55
Sadler, Havens & Co:					
117	22,580	4 25	188	40,340	4 25
124	26,240	4 20	107	24,610	4 30
96	26,400	4 27	135	24,340	4 40
117	22,040	4 40	174	37,360	4 40

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1872.

Crude quiet but a shade firmer; sales reported at Parker at $3,95. Refined—future deliveries dull and weak, while Spot, owing to supposed shorts, is firmer and a shade higher; it is quoted at 23¼ bid, and 23⅝ asked. June, first and last half, 22⅞—25might possibly be realized for buyer last half, this is for a round lot.

Oil Barrels quoted at $1,78 to $1,80 for country, and $1,87½ to $1,90 for city.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. 4L. R. May 28, 1872.

Vesta O W., 294 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 100 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

John Spear & Co., 103 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 105 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 301 bbls to Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 412 bbls to Tack, Bro., & Co., Philadelphia.

Lyons & C., 150 bbls to Logan, Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 50 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & L., 58 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....1593

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Eagle O W, acct. Thos. King.....228
Sterling O W, Thos. King.....240
Sunbeam O W, acct. W. Stewart.....160
Brilliant O W, acct. Lockhart, F & Co.....308
Crystal O W, acct. A. Bushnell.....954
Citizen's O W, acct. L. P. Tack.....74
American O W, acct. B S Duncan.....234
Citizens' O W, acct. Hutchinson & R.....308
Standard O W, acct. J. Bushnell.....1586
Cosmos O W, acct. H. McKelvy.....86

Total.....3942

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, PT. W. & CHICAGO R. R.

Nimick & Co., metal. 4 Brown & Co.....1
Coleman R & Co.....3 Jas Wood Son & Co.. 4
Jno. A. Caughey.....1 Harbaugh & M.....2

Total.....15

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger, B & Co.13 Moorhead '& Co.....1
Nimick & Co.....m 1 Lewis O & P.....6
Isabella Furnace o..13 Graff B & Co.,m.....1
Spang C & Co m.....2

Total.....37

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

J. Moorhead.....9 J. A. Caughey.....7
J. W. Porter.....6 J. Reamer.....1

Total.....23

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

McKnight & Co.....m.....1

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Nimick & Co.....4 J. W. Porter.....6

Cincinnati Iron Market.

The receipts are more liberal, and the tone of the market is easier for pig iron, with some little accumulation of stock of some kinds. Malleable iron is dull, but prices are unchanged. We quote: No. 1 charcoal foundry per ton, $52; No. 2 do., $50; forge, $48. Cold blast—Charcoal, $56@60; do car wheel, $56@65. Hot blast stone coal—No. 1 foundry, 50@52; No. 2 do., $47@50; forge, 44@48; blooms, $110@115. Scrap iron—Wrought, 2@2½c; do cast, 1¼@1¾c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 29.—Consols: money 93⅝-5-20s of '62, 90½; '65, 91¾; '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 89¾.

PARIS, May 29.—Rentes 55f 20c.

LIVERPOOL, May 29.—Cotton strong; middling uplands 11¾d. Breadstuff quiet; Winter wheat 12s 7d. Flour 27s 6d@28s. Corn 28s.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Cotton higher; middling upland 26¼c. Flour dull and heavy; superfine western and State $6,25@6,75; common to good extra $7,30@7,80; good to choice do $7,85@8,50; extra St. Louis $9,00@13,00. Rye flour quiet at $4,75@5,75. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull and easy at 91½c. Wheat dull; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,70@1,71; winter red western $2,12. Rye dull; western and State 98c. Barley steady; Canada West $1,05@1,08. Malt unchanged. Corn lower; western mixed 49@49½c; yellow western 52c; white 52c. Oats more active and lower; western 35@36c; Ohio 37c. Hay unchanged. Hops unchanged at 25@ 65c for 1871, and 10@30c for 1870. Leather dull; hemlock sole 23@30c. Wool—Texas 27@28c. Wool firm; domestic fleece 37c; unwashed, superfine pulled 73@75c. Coffee dull; Rio 15@18½c. Sugar dull; fair to good, refined 8¾@9c; Cuba 8¾@9¼c. Molasses dull. Rice quiet at 7¾@9¼c. Crude petroleum 13c; refined 23@23¾c. Turpentine firm, 68@64. Pork dull; heavy mess $13,50@13,60; new prime mess $12,75@13,00; mess June $13,40. Bacon and beef quiet and unchanged. Hams dull, 25@26c; fairer inquiry; prime tierces 9¼@10c. Dry salted shoulders active 5¼c; middles quiet; long clear 7¾c. Lard dull; No. 1 to prime steam 8¾@9¼c; kettle 9¼c. Butter heavy; western 13@ 25c. Cheese steady; new 11@14¼.

Metals.—Manufactured copper unchanged; Ingot Lake dull and a shade easier; 33@33½c. Iron—Scotchpig $47,50@53; American $49@52; refined English and American bar $105; Russia sheet 19c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, May 20.—Receipts 340, making the supply for the week 6,171; or 363 cars, against 489 last week; market active active and strong, but quality of stock inferior to last week's; sales of 909 Illinois steers, 1,040 to 1,462 lbs, $6,25 to $6,75; 1,021 Iowa steers, 1,165 lbs, $6,40; 19 Texas steers, 1,015 lbs, $5,70; 18 Cherokee steers, 991 lbs, $6; 35 Ohio steers, 1,137 lbs, $6,40. Sheep: receipts 800; but 5 or 6 car loads in the yards; market dull and ½ cent off from last week's rates; prices rule from 6c to 7c; buyers unwilling to purchase at the rates asked; sales of 560 Ohio clipped sheep, 108 to 110 lbs, at 6¾@7¼c to $7. Hogs: receipts 3,000 head in the yards sold: market firm at about 20c per cwt. better than last week; demand good; sales of 401 Ohio, 153 to 118 lbs, at $4,50; 208 Illinois, 191 to 234 lbs, at $4,50; 498 Indiana, 168 to 229 lbs, $4,45 to $4,50.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 29.—Flour; nothing doing. Corn easier; mixed 74c; yellow and white 74@75c. Oats lower; 55@56c. Bran quiet; 22@23c. Hay firm; $32; choice $34. Pork dull; mess held at $13,25. Bacon dull; 2 1,85. Corn dull and nominal at 55c. Oats dull; No. 1 45c. Refined petroleum firm and steady at 20@20½c.

Cotton Markets.

NASHVILLE, May 29.—Cotton steady; low middlings 23½c.

MEMPHIS, May 29.—Cotton steady; low middlings 23¼c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The dry goods market is unchanged.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, May 23.—1 acr s iron, B Kenney; 1 do o bbls, C C Beggs; 39 cars coal, Armstrong, D & Co; 50 do do, Kier & Foster; 21 do do, Coleman, B & Co; 9 cars limestone, Carnage & Kloman; 4 do do, Shoenberger, B & Co; 86 bdls car wheels, Dilworth, P & Co; 1 car ice, Chant Lake Ice Co; 5 cars stone, Harrison Bros; 22 flours, G B Miltenberger; 72 bxs yeast, Dilworth Bros; 1 bx o cloth, O McClintock & Co; 4 cans squares, 2 bxs h ware, 4 bdls hoops, J Woodwell; 7 bxs hinges, Lane Bros; 10 bxs d cheese, E Moyer; 1 bx h ware, Reticer, Wilson & Co; 1 do hides, Seibert & Berg; 20 do yeast, Watt, J & Co; 1 case medicine, R E Sellers & Co; 23 organs, Mellor & H; 1 bx h ware, McNish & B; 6 bells, J Lartner; 2 bxs h ware, J P Dean; 5 do do, Eng land & B; 13 do do, Whitmore, W, D & Co; lot pumps, Tate, M & T; 4 bbl, 4 bxs yeast, Dilworth Bros; 4 bbl, 14 bxs do, Kramer & V; 3 f pumps, E Bown; 12 bxs matches, Carson Bros; 1 bx frames, Pickergill, L & Co; 1 bbl eggs, J S Dilworth & Co; 7 lambs, 7 sheep, 2 calves, W Hoffman; 7 calves, J Hoffman; 18 sks potatoes, 6 baskets do, Laing & McKallip; 30 sks wheat, D Wallace; 5 coils rope, McCullough, S & Co; 14 sks t scraps, W Flaceus & Sons; 1 lot hides,"3 bbls tallow, J Callery & Co; 1 car junk, W McKinney; 1 roll leather, Hartley & McNeil.

ALLEGHENY STATION, May 29.—1 car wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 car mail, Young & B; 1 do oats, I Hippley; 6 rolls leather, W Bates; 12 bgs potatoes, 4 do rags, R Carson; 2 bbls eggs, Beckfield & Co; 100 bbls flour, J Bowen; 1 bay, Holmes & H; 1 do lumber, T Grant; 1 do hay, R Knox & Son; 2 bxs tobacco, E Gleason; 1 car lumber, L Walters & Son; 1 do cooperage, J M Hemphill; 31 bales cotton, Kennedy, A & Co; 108 sks oats, Adams & Knox; 1 bbl eggs, J P Kobert; 17 do potatoes, 13 sks f seed, J Herbert; 120 do flour, Geo Stewart; 200 do do, 50 bbls do, M Steel & S; 2 cars lumber, Mulden, S & Co; 1 do do, J B Ingham; 1 do flour, feed, Voeghtly, K & Co; 1 do oats, Clark & Smith.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, May 29.—25 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 1 bgs rye, Dan'l Wallace; 26 bxs cheese, Wm Kirkpatrick; 231 bdls iron, Lewis O & P; 1 car handles, Jos Woodwell; 20 bxs cheese, Watt Lang & Co; 250 bbls flour, Schomaker & Co; 1 car oats, Scott & Gisal; 32 casks rivets, W P Townsend; 1 car stone, Peter Mc Cune; 70 bdls paper, Frazier M & Co; 61 g hides, Hammett & P; 6 bbls vinegar, H J McCracken; 10 dz brooms, Johnson & Colvin; 1 car lime, W W Wallace; lot spokes, Hare & Bro; do do, Lyise B & Mc; 1 car sash, Adams & Knox; 3

HOME NEWS.

Excursion Tickets.

According to the placards of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, excursion tickets will be issued on the 4th, 5th and 6th of June to be good until the 8th. As it had been announced in most of the papers that excursion tickets to the Republican Convention to meet on the 5th of June, would issue from the 1st, and be good to return on till the 25th of June, there will be much disappointment felt with the more restricted rule. The local ticket agent is aware of the outside feeling and has telegraphed the fact to the general agent from whom an answer may be expected to-day, meantime he has determined, even without further instructions, to begin his sales of excursion tickets for the 7:20 train of Monday the 3d of June, and earlier, if hereafter authorized.

Vanilla, Strawberry, Chocolate, Bisquie and Pine Apple Ice Creams, Lemon Water Ice and Strawberries and Cream to-day, at Jacob B. Hubley & Co.'s, 195 Penn avenue, Library Building.

Prof. O. S Fowler will give his last lecture on Manhood this evening, at eight o'clock, in Lafayette Hall. Phrenological consultations as to your own and children's best business, &c., at the Monongahela House till June 3d only.

We desire to call our readers' attention to the elegant assortment of Gents and Ladies Gold Watches and Opera Chains just arrived at Geo. W. Biggs, No. 159 Smithfield street, four doors above Sixth avenue. Give him a call and be convinced.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

About ten o'clock yesterday morning, it is reported, a man named Cooke, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad was killed at Grafton, about twenty miles from the city. He was brakeman on a freight train, and by some cause fell from the cars, which passed over him, killing him instantly. No further particulars of the accident could be learned.

Somerset Relief Fund

Since our last report of contributions to the fund for the relief of the Somerset sufferers, the following subscriptions have been received at the Mayor's office: Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, East Birmingham, $25; the miners attached to the Braddock's Field Gas Co.'s Works, $60; Paul T. Collins, Reed Bank, $50; Martin & North, Red Bank, $30; David E. Bayard, $25; Park & Co., $50; Dellinger & Co., $10; W. L. Chalfant, $5; Independant Lutheran Church, East Birmingham, $26.

Meeting of A. U. C. T. A.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Central Alliance was held at their room, corner Penn and Sixth street, on Wednesday at 11 o'clock A. M. The meeting proved to be an interesting one to all present, and preparations were being made to push forward the work on Thursday and on the 6th an auxiliary will be organized in Sharpsburg. The time of meeting for the Board of the Central Alliance was changed from Wednesday to Monday at 11 A. M. sharp, of each week. All our citizens are earnestly requested to attend these meetings.

Fall of a Chimney.

A man named Morris Hartnett was badly injured yesterday afternoon by the fall of a chimney. He was working on a frame building on Butler street near Thirty-ninth street when the chimney fell upon him, breaking one or more of his ribs and otherwise injuring him very severely about the head and breast. He was immediately removed to Mercy Hospital where he received proper medical attention. His injuries are of a very serious nature and may prove fatal. Hartnett was a native of Ireland and has been in this country but a little over a month.

South Pittsburgh Councils.

These Councils met on Tuesday evening with Messrs. Haines, Kerr, Slicker and Burgess Murray present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

Sundry bills were presented and warrants ordered to be drawn on the Treasurer for the payment of the same.

A communication was read from the South Side Medical Society which was received and laid over for further consideration.

Councils then adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening next.

Arrested at Last.

In the early part of last month a man named Samuel Green, a resident of Ohio was robbed of a watch and $15 in money by one John Loomis. Green was met by the latter on Grant street and Loomis got him drunk and then took him to Temperanceville where he committed the robbery. The thief left this neighborhood at once and could not be arrested, though a warrant was issued for him. On Tuesday evening ex-Mayor Love of Steubenville saw Loomis in the streets of that town and recognizing him, at once arrested him. He was brought to the city yesterday and taken before Justice Grier of Temperanceville who committed him to jail for trial.

The Wages of the Boilers.

There seems to be a difference existing between the iron manufacturers and boilers of this city in regard to the so-called "hot dollar." It has been customary for the last three years to pay the boilers an extra dollar per ton during the three months of June, July and August; but the manufacturers have notified the boilers that they cannot pay the hot dollar this summer owing to the dullness of the iron business. The boilers, however, have been offered fifty cents per ton extra for the three months, or one dollar for the two months of July and August. The boilers are not satisfied with this offer and demand the customary "hot dollar." A conference will probably be held soon, between the boilers and manufacturers and the difference will doubtless be regulated.

Malicious Mischief.

At the afternoon hearing before the Mayor yesterday, a man named Thomas Dunn was arraigned on a charge of malicious mischief. The complainant was Mr. John D. Scully, the cashier of the First National Bank. It appears that Mr. Scully's carriage, with Mrs. and Miss Scully as occupants, was standing on Third avenue near Wood, when Dunn, who was driving a dray, drove against the corner at considerable speed, ran into the carriage and tore off one of the wheels. Mrs. and Miss Scully were thrown from the vehicle but fortunately escaped without any serious injury, though terribly frightened. Dunn it appears was drunk and according to the testimony of Mr. Shils, an eyewitness of the occurrence, was driving carelessly. The prisoner gave bail for court.

Death from Intemperance.

Among the prisoners before Mayor Blackmore on Sunday morning last was a young man named George Markle, who was charged with gross intoxication. The Mayor committed him to jail for five days in default of being able to pay the customary fine. Shortly after admission to the jail he developed symptoms of delirium tremens, which gradually increased until medical assistance had to be called in. In spite of careful attention the unfortunate man died about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Coroner West held an inquest, and a verdict of death from the excessive use of stimulants was returned. The deceased was at one time an operator in the office of the P. and A. Telegraph Company in this city. His remains were taken charge of by ex-mayor Love, of Steubenville, and were removed last night to that place, where he has friends living.

A Sad Case.

On Tuesday morning a woman of respectable appearance, who gave her name as Mary Powers, was taken before the Mayor on a charge of drunkenness. As she seemed to be sorry for her misbehavior, the Mayor discharged her. At the time of her arrest $50 and two bank books were taken from her pocket, which were returned to her when she was discharged. Yesterday morning she was again before the Mayor on a similar charge, and was fined $25 and costs, which she paid. It would be supposed that this lesson would have shown her the folly of her ways, but it did not. Immediately after leaving the Mayor's office Mary again went to drinking, and when she reached her home, in an intoxicated condition, she proceeded to break up housekeeping. She was then taken charge of. She was arrested again, and appeared before the Mayor at the afternoon hearing, for the second time in one day. Mayor Blackmore gave her a severe reprimand and fined her $50, which she was unable to pay. She therefore was sent to the Workouse for ninety days.

A Faithful Mother.

A little incident illustrating the faithfulness of the maternal domestic fowl came under our notice yesterday. A family that was moving from Chester county stopped at the Union depot and changed cars. Among other household furniture was an elderly hen that was spreading herself over a dozen good eggs that were in a basket. During the whole trip, with all the noise and jar of moving cars, she sat faithful to her trust. Even when taken off the cars and put down with the rest of the "goods," she seemed perfectly calm and self-possessed. With all the noise and confusion of moving boxes and bales, she sat with as much indifference to surrounding circumstances as though she was comfortably situated in the old barn. But after laughing at her remarkable presence of mind, a melancholy and sympathetic mood came over us as we contemplated the disappointment that the faithful creature would experience when her brood would astonish her by plunging recklessly into some muddy pond of water. Such faithfulness certainly deserves a better reward for its labors.

Decidedly Cool.

Last night Mr. Ed. Bradford was introduced to the luxuries of the lock-up for conduct, which shewed a more than usual superabundance of that commodity which in the vernacular is denominated "cheek." Mr. Wm. Flanagan and three friends were engaged in conversation at the corner of Grant and High, when Bradford coming along very unceremoniously pushed against Flanagan, remarking that he "couldn't have all the sidewalk." Mr. Flanagan is hard of hearing, and supposing that Bradford had asked for a light, took his cigar from his mouth and extended it to Bradford. He snatched it from his hands and placing it in his mouth took up a position in front of Flanagan, and began blowing a cloud therefrom. This was decidedly cool, but not sufficiently frigid for Bradford. Taking a fancy to a cigar which Mr. Flanagan's companion was smoking, he Bradford uncermoniously approached the gentleman and snatching the "weed" from his mouth placed it between his own teeth. Mr. F. thought things had by this time advanced about far enough, and called officer Kennedy who arrested the smoker of other people's cigars. The Mayor will interview him this morning.

AN OFFICIAL FAREWELL.

Rev. Dr. Douglas Remembered by His Late Parishioners.—A Fraternal Visit and a Testimonial Worthily Bestowed.

Tuesday evening one of those pleasing episodes in which are revealed the better qualities of human nature, occurred at the residence of the Rev. John Douglas, D. D., No. 92 Wylie avenue. Some weeks ago, as our readers will remember, the reverend gentleman was compelled by ill health to sever his connection as pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, this city, and to relinquish the charge over which he had presided with such fidelity for twenty-two years. The congregation at the time, though reluctantly to do so, could not but consent to the dissolution of the pastoral relation which had bound them to their pastor so long, but in doing so they were heartily and cordially sincere in their expressions of regret, embodied in a series of resolutions, which were entered upon the church records.

Not satisfied with this expression of esteem, however, the congregation subsequently took into consideration the propriety of more practically manifesting their feelings, the result of which was the appointment of a committee, consisting of Messrs. John Dunlap, Samuel Berkley, Hugh Young, David Kiser, Alexander Black, Harvey B. Chess, and James Houston, to wait upon their late pastor at his private residence, and bid him an official farewell. The Committee, in pursuance of their instructions, called on Tuesday evening, accompanied by a number of the former parishioners of the reverend gentleman, and spent the evening in fraternal social pleasantries, which were supplemented with a "presentation scene"—the gift being a pocket-book containing $600. In making the testimonial Mr. John Dunlap, Chairman of the Committee, referred fittingly to their former relations, and their present feelings, by saying:

REV. DR. DOUGLAS—DEAR SIR—At the congregational meeting of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, held in their meeting-house on the 6th instant, the committee who are now before you were appointed and requested to wait upon you at your residence, and, in their name and on their behalf, bid you an official farewell, and at the same time to present to you this parting testimonial (here M. Dunlap handed the pocket-book to the Doctor) this free will and farewell offering, as a small token of the high esteem, the affectionate regard and the Christian love entertained for you by your late entire congregation, individually and collectively. These feelings, dear sir, are not confined to yourself alone, but extend to your amiable and respected consort, and all the rest of your interesting family.

Further allow me to say that our hearts are filled with sorrow on account of the separation which has lately taken place, a separation caused by your failing health and physical inability to perform the pastoral duties that pertain to your sacred calling. Had any other cause existed, or been assigned by you, your congregation would have made an effort toward its removal, and to induce you to reconsider your intended withdrawal. Indeed, we would have labored to prevent its consummation, as far as would have been consistent with our attachment for you and our Christian duty.

However, in the midst of our regret at parting with you, we shall cherish a pleasing consolation, a thankfulness of heart, that our Heavenly Father has in tender mercy spared your valuable life for over a fifth of a century to go in and out before us as our spiritual guide, our eloquent and talented teacher, our tender-hearted and able counsellor, and our sympathetic and comforting friend—always ready to spend and be spent in our Master's service; always ready to rejoice with us in our joy, and to mourn with us in our sorrow. Nor do we forget that during